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where they asked that he remember they were in Catonia on March 1st although he did not see them until April 17th; that Gatto later informed him concerning the kidnaping and murder as follows:

Al Capone's brother had arranged for the baby to be kidnaped, and Goldstein, Gatto and Margaret Finn were detailed to carry out the job. These orders were given through Frank Nitti alias "The Enforcer"; Nitti fearing that the government might accede to the request that Capone be freed in order that the child be located, gave orders that Capone's brother's orders that the child be kidnaped be carried out, but that the child be killed immediately so that he could not be exhibited to interested parties, and Al Capone's temporary release would not then be granted. Furnari further stated that Gatto stated that both he and Goldstein were instructed to leave the country; that Gatto was somewhere in Italy and Goldstein is somewhere in France. That he does not know their exact addresses but sees Gatto from time to time; that Margaret Finn is still living in the United States. Furnari claims that Goldstein killed the baby and that this is known to Frank Nitti and Al Capone's brother though Capone's brother did not plan or intend that the baby should be killed. Investigation developed that one Louis Gatto was still in the United States and has been since and before March 1, 1932. Margaret Finn and the Goldstein mentioned have not been located.

In August 1933, Henry R. Westcott, Jr., Chaplain, United States Army, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, transmitted to the Department, information furnished by Oral E. Rathbun, a soldier then stationed at that post alleging in substance that one Joe MacKenzie of Lansing, Michigan, was working for John Torrio and tried to get him, Rathbun, to join his gang in a racket, shortly before the Lindbergh kidnaping. Rathbun enlisted in the army to hide from the members of the gang, and further alleged that Torrio had engineered the kidnaping and that the Lindbergh child had been held in New York, N. Y. by a Mrs. Brewster who had lived in the vicinity of 4745 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, where one Margaret, a sweetheart of MacKenzie had lived. Further, that he had identified Mrs. Brewster by a newspaper photograph as Mrs. Fern Sankey. He further stated that Torrio's gang now has its headquarters in Cicero, Ill.

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Investigation at Lansing, Michigan failed to confirm that Joe MacKenzie, who has a local police record, was connected with Torrio or any Chicago gangsters. Rathbun's former employer at Lansing, a restaurant proprietor, stated that he had discharged Rathbun after satisfying himself that Rathbun was stealing from the cash register. This former employer further stated that he understood Rathbun had become involved in a difficulty with a local girl and had to leave town. The Mrs. Brewster referred to by Rathbun was located and identified as a Mrs. Bernstein at 550 Briar Place, Chicago, and while it was noted that she bore some slight resemblance to the photograph of Mrs. Fern Sankey, it was obvious that she was not the same person.

There was referred to the Division, in September 1933, a communication prepared by one John J. Pawelczyk, reciting that he had copyrighted a radio puzzle in September 1931 in connection with which he had also copyrighted a symbol very similar to that used on the Lindbergh ransom notes. The Division's laboratory examination in this connection indicated the Pawelczyk's writing was dissimilar to that on the ransom notes and that while the design was not identical it was the same general design as the symbol used on the ransom notes.

Pawelczyk was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Division on October 10, 1933 in the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill. where Pawelczyk is serving a sentence of from one to fourteen years on a charge of manslaughter, growing out of a killing which occurred in April 1933 at Chicago, and which Pawelczyk described as a drunken brawl.

Pawelczyk further stated that in 1931 while serving a five year sentence in Leavenworth Penitentiary on a charge of counterfeiting, he designed a radio puzzle consisting in part of a design which was his idea of radio dials. This design was composed of two circles which met and two smaller circular spots at about the center of the circles and a long oblique spot in the center of the space formed by the merging of the two circles.

That while serving time in Leavenworth he worked in the shoe factory on the fourth floor, operating a shoving machine; while there

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he became intimately acquainted with the notorious Frank Nash who worked in the shoe factory with him. He explained this radio puzzle to Nash, who discussed with him various questions in regard to other games and puzzles which Pawelczyk was interested in creating. Nash was also interested in the design in question and on a number of occasions drew the design on the wall in back of the shiving machine. Pawelczyk believes this sketch could still be found on the rear wall in the shoe factory on the fourth floor of the Leavenworth Penitentiary.

That Pawelczyk further stated that he paid little attention to the Lindbergh case, but that one day a man showed him the design on the Lindbergh ransom note as it appeared in some detective story magazine, and when he examined it he saw that it was the design which he had copyrighted in September 1931.

That in January 1933 after leaving the Penitentiary he frequented a saloon at 217 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, operated by Mike Ryan alias Mickey Dale alias Mickey Barron who had served two terms in the Joliet Penitentiary; that while he was in this saloon Frank Nash came in and greeted him. Pawelczyk states that Nash was wearing a chestnut wig but he does not believe that he had on glasses or a moustache. That he asked Nash right out why Nash had used his design on the ransom notes. Nash told him not to say anything about it and that he would tell him more about it another time.

That about two weeks later he again saw Nash in the same saloon and had a long talk with him. Nash admitted that he had placed this symbol on the Lindbergh ransom notes. Nash told him that the actual kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby were Harvey Bailey, Frank Nash and one Bob Berry. That Berry is supposed to have committed suicide some time ago and used the aliases of Berry, Bobby Davis, Bobby Sandstrom, Bob Harris and others. That Berry is from Detroit and has been wanted for murder in that vicinity and should be well known to the Detroit police. He did not know whether Berry was a member of the Purple Gang in Detroit; that Nash stated the real instigator of the kidnaping was John Torrio, a former notorious Chicago gangster, now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.; that the real purpose of the crime was the liberation of Al Capone from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.; that the idea of Torrio was to have the Lindbergh baby kidnaped and brought to Brooklyn, N. Y. where it would be held pending the release of Capone from the penitentiary for the

purpose of finding the baby; that Capone would then find the child and would of course, have a strong case of clemency because of his activity; that the ransom phase was carried out to assist in hiding the real intent of the kidnaping.

Pawelczyk further stated that he had discussed kidnapings with Nash when he was in the penitentiary, and Nash had always told him that if a kidnaping was to take place it was very foolish to keep the victim alive or to release the victim after obtaining the ransom money, since the victim could then give information which might assist in the capture of the kidnapers; that Nash had always said it was a better policy to kill the victim as soon after the kidnaping as was possible, secrete the body, and use the clothing and other personal articles of the victim as a means to collecting the ransom payment.

Pawelczyk stated that Nash told him Torrio had apparently secured the services of Harvey Bailey to engineer the crime, and Bailey in turn secured Nash and Berry; that Bailey told Nash and Berry that the idea was to kidnap one of the Kresge girls in Detroit. When these parties arrived in Detroit, however, Bailey told them they had a job to pull in the east and carried them to New Jersey for the kidnaping.

Pawelczyk said that Nash did not mention the details of the kidnaping, except to say that they took the child, but he understood from Nash that the place had been watched for some time before the crime was pulled, and details had been worked out by these parties before the commission of the crime; that it probably was Frank Nash who killed the child shortly after taking it from its home, being convinced that it would be impossible to safely take it any distance; that Nash told him the child was killed and was buried in the underbrush after which the ransom negotiations were carried on; that Nash did not say he had prepared the ransom notes but did say he had used the design created by Pawelczyk. He did not explain why he used this design except to say that he was aware of its origin at the time he used it, and indicated that one of the reasons for its use was the fact that he knew the originator was then in the penitentiary.

That Nash further told him Berry was the actual emissary of the gang in collecting the ransom money from Dr. Condon; that this money was then

turned over by Berry to Harvey Bailey who in turn carried it to John Torrio who is supposed to have paid \$50,000 in good money for the marked bill; that Bailey then cleared out of New York and did not pay either Nash or Berry. Pawelczyk stated that he believed Bailey was in fact the leader of the gang which robbed banks, etc., and that Nash while a determined criminal was not the principal figure in the gang; that Nash did not explain to him why he did not attempt any reprisals against Bailey for taking the money or did not attempt to secure some funds from Torrio, but said he was telling Pawelczyk all these facts so they would be known. further that Nash claimed he had not seen Bailey since March 1932 when the baby was kidnaped.

Pawelczyk further stated that Nash had connections all over the country with various gangs, as most of the other notorious criminals had. He indicated that he would not have told this story had not Nash been killed. That it was his opinion Nash was deliberately killed in Kansas City and that it was not an attempt to deliver him. He based his opinion upon the story told him by Nash and said he believed, that although the gang as a whole may have thought that the attempt to get Nash was to deliver him, the real purpose was to make sure that Nash did not tell his story concerning this case and that Bailey had arranged for either himself or some of the gunmen to make sure that Nash was killed before he reached the penitentiary.

Pawelczyk further stated that he did not wish to have his name revealed in connection with this matter but was interested in possible clemency and in any reward that might be offered.

pawelczyk's criminal record in the Chicago Police Department indicates that he has been convicted of various crimes and sentenced on at least seven occasions since 1909 and has been returned several times for violation of parole.

The handwriting of Harvey Bailey was compared with the ransom letters, and was found by Albert D. Osborn, examiner of questioned documents, New York City, to have no similarity thereto.

PURPLE GANG - HARRY FLEISHER, et al

Because of the widespread publicity relating to the Purple Gang and Harry Fleisher, et al, in connection with this case, a brief outline of its history and organization as contained in the files of this office is set out herewith.

From the time of its inception in 1926, the Purple Gang in Detroit, Michigan, has always been identified with kidnaping, as well as with the alcohol and beer rackets. Following the disintegration of the gang in 1930 due to the encroachments of the so-called "Jewish Navy" organization of rum runners, the members of the Purple Gang dispersed; some who came to the East have frequently been suspected in connection with sensational kidnapings in the Metropolitan area of New York City.

Two of its members, Samuel Handel alias Louis Green alias "Lefty" Hanlen, and Harry I. Fleish alias Henry Fink alias Harry Fleisher were arrested in New York City on February 4, 1930 and held for extradition to Connecticut on a charge of complicity in the kidnaping on January 28, 1930, of Max Price, wealthy real estate man in Hartford, Conn. However, they were dismissed on the strength of alibi testimony to the effect that both were in Detroit, Michigan at the time of this kidnaping. Both have extensive police and criminal records and Harry Fleisher is generally known as one of the outstanding members of the Purple Gang.

Subsequently the Purple Gang was again mentioned in connection with the gangster shooting of "Chicago Frankie" Marlo in New York City in February, 1931. Marlo was reported to have come to New York to "declare himself in" on the fruits of several kidnapings executed by the Purple Gang.

Three of the alleged leaders of the Purple Gang were convicted and received life sentences for the murder of three rival gangsters in the Collingwood Apartment, Detroit, Michigan, in September, 1931. These three members of the Purple Gang were Ray Burnstein, Harry Keywell, and Irving Millberg. Harry Fleish, commonly known as Harry Fleisher alias Henry Fink, another leader of the Purple Gang, was alleged to have participated in this murder but escaped and remained a fugitive until June 9, 1932 when he voluntarily surrendered to the Detroit Police.

At the time of the Lindbergh kidnaping, the known leaders of the Purple Gang were Abe Burnstein, alias Bernstein; Joe Burnstein; Charles Leiter; Abe Axler Sam Axler; Joe Miller; Henry Fletcher and Harry Fleisher, the last named being the only one wanted at that time by the Detroit Police. Photographs of these men are on file in the New York office. In addition to these there were known to the Detroit Police at about this time forty-four alleged members of the Purple Gang whose names follow:

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Detroit Police Department No.</u>
Frank Klayman	17535
Fred Smith	24775
Zizzio Solbin (killed 10/26/29)	32548
Henry Miller	29277
Donald Goldblatt	-
George Harris	-
Arthur Kelley	-
Harry Wein	-
Chas. Stein	-
Jack Cohen	-
Jules Joffe	29063
George Cordell	18002
Abe Miller	30750
Abie Zussman	24081
Abe Kaminski	26157
Issie Kaminski	29286
Erwin Shapiro	24151
Sam Bernstein	28205
Issie Bernstein	31571
Louis Fleischer	30083
Willie Laks	31946
Sam Davis	27718
Sam Goldford	24243
Harry Shoor	10278
Ben Marcus	4780
Louis Gellerman	25710
Alfred Russel	24087
Louis Orthman	32562
Jack Redfern	32560
John Wolf	32561
James Powell	-
Louis Rapport	32613
Sam Potasink	-
Jack Levites	32565
Maurice Raider	10320
Joe Lieberoff	33780
Joe Sasser	33771
Zigie Solbin	33770
Sam Purple	11663
Jacob Willman	29505
Hymie Altman	28453
Abe Olenick	41273
Edw. Shaw	30452

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On March 4, 1932 the newspapers generally announced that the Purple Gang was being sought by the New Jersey State Police in connection with the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby but gave no particulars. On March 5, 1932, Fred A. Ingle, who claimed to be associated with the Purple Gang as an electrician but not as a member thereof, informed the Detroit Office of the Division that Joe Burnstein, Abe Burnstein and Izzie Burnstein had been in New York for the past two weeks and that Bernard Schwartz and Harry Sutton, Purple Gang lieutenants, had proceeded to New York about six weeks before; that he had overheard conversations between members of the gang indicating that Schwartz and Sutton left Detroit about the time of the kidnaping, ostensibly, to join Lefty Hanlen who had been in the East for about two years, stating that Hanlen was the New York representative of the Purples; further he had learned that the Lindbergh baby had been kidnaped for the purpose of releasing Al Capone and that the Purple Gang was a direct representative of Capone in the kidnaping plot.

During this period, Harry Fleisher was the subject of much publicity, his pictures appearing in the newspapers and it being indicated that he was sought by the New Jersey State Police for questioning as to what he knew of the Lindbergh kidnaping case.

On March 14, 1932 the New York Daily Mirror published a headline "Purple Gang Holds Baby", and stated that direct negotiations were in progress between Spitalo, Bitz and the Purple Gang for the delivery of the baby for the ransom of \$250,000 which had been placed in escrow in New York City. This newspaper indicated that the Burnstein Brothers of the Purple Gang were in critical need of a large sum of money to retain legal defense for members of the gang then held in the Detroit Jail pending appeals from life sentences in connection with the above mentioned Collingwood massacre.

On March 17, 1932 Mr. Edwin H. Cassels, attorney-at-law, Chicago, Ill. apparently interested in obtaining some consideration for Al Capone, contacted Mr. James M. Pholan, attorney associated with Colonel Breckinridge, legal adviser to Colonel Lindbergh, and advised that he had learned through informants that one Dave Fleisher, head of the Detroit Kidnaping organization, "left Detroit on the 28th or 29th of February and was probably then in Newark." Later, on March 29, 1932, Mr. Cassels advised that he had been advised through his informant that it was understood Fleisher would be joined by Abe Burnstein; that later Burnstein had returned to Detroit and was reported to have again gone to New York to contact Fleisher.

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On March 24, 1932 the editor of the Island News, Patchogue, L. I. N. Y. telegraphically advised Colonel Henry Breckinridge that Harry Fleisher who was wanted for questioning was identified as one of five men searched by a Patchogue policeman for guns and as suspicious characters on the day after the kidnaping; that they had been driven to Patchogue in Checker Cab, New York License #046-363, chauffeured by one Charles Gigglio of 1965-52nd Street, Brooklyn. No information is available in the New York Files of this office as to further developments in this connection.

On March 24, 1932 the New York Daily News and other newspapers announced that Abie Wagner, a notorious East Side New York gangster was being sought for questioning by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with Harry Fleisher. Abie Wagner was said to be a New York agent of the Purple Gang and to have been seen in central New Jersey shortly before the kidnaping. He has an extensive criminal record, including arrests in New York and Detroit, used many aliases, and is wanted for homicide by the New York City Police Department.

Mr. Dudley Field Malone, attorney-at-law, New York City, informed officers of the Michigan State Police that he was approached by a representative of the New York Daily Mirror and asked if he would be willing to act as intermediary in the Lindbergh Kidnaping case; that he at first refused on account of his law practice and professional standing but replied that he would be willing to do anything in his power to assure the safe return of the Lindbergh child. He asserted that he was very much embarrassed when the Mirror published in headlines the story that he would be willing to act as go-between in this case. He received several anonymous communications through the mail and by telephone and spent practically all of his time for five or six weeks trying to communicate with the kidnapers and had spent about \$4800 of his own money in trying to bring the case to a successful conclusion. That one James W. Dooley, an ex-convict, contacted him through the New York Daily Mirror and claimed that he could get in contact with the kidnapers if certain things could be arranged through the governor of the state of Michigan, namely, to release the three men, Ray Burnstein; Harry Keywell and Irving Millberg, members of the Purple Gang, being held in Michigan State Prison at Marquette, who were convicted and given life sentences for the Collingwood massacre. Further, that Dooley claimed he would make the arrangements with the Governor of Michigan through another man and the only part that he, Mr. Malone, would take in the matter would be to receive the child. That the negotiator would be Doherty, a "Michigan politician"; further that at Dooley's request, he Malone, proceeded to Montreal and met Dooley and Harry Sitner at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, and it is his, Malone's belief that the kidnaping plot originated at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, while William Fleisher (brother of Harry Fleisher), J. W. Dooley and Harry Sitner were confined in that institution.

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The report of the Michigan State Police in this connection states that on April 1, 1932 one Doherty appeared at the Governor's Office in Lansing and stated he believed that he was in contact with certain persons who could furnish information regarding the Lindbergh kidnaping. He was referred by the Governor to Pardon and Parole Commissioner Ray O. Brundage, and Deputy Commissioner Fred G. Armstrong, of the State Police. He stated that one James W. Dooley informed the New York Daily Mirror in substance the same as he stated to Mr. Malone as related in the preceding paragraph. He further stated that Dooley would come to Lansing if he would not be arrested to which Deputy Commissioner Armstrong agreed.

That on April 2, 1932 Dooley came to Lansing; and did not interview any officials but talked with Mr. Doherty. He then proceeded to Toronto, Ont. and Montreal and was kept under continuous surveillance by detectives of the Michigan State Police who in cooperation with the Canadian authorities tapped the wires and recorded numerous telephone conversations in which Dooley engaged, a copy of which record is on file in the New York Office.

On April 7, 1932 the Michigan Detectives met Mr. Malone at the home of Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Malone informed them that he had talked with Dooley and had demanded a showdown from him. On April 9th the detectives were informed that Mr. Malone had given up the case and had returned to New York.

Further, in this connection, a communication signed "B. D." dated Troy, N. Y. May 13, 1932 was addressed to Mr. Frank Burke, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. and by him referred to this Division. The writer stated that on January 9, two days before he, "B.D.", left Leavenworth, Louis Fleisher, brother of Harry, came to him and asked if he was going to New York to which he replied affirmatively. Louis then requested him to meet Harry in Newark, N. J. and introduce him to Owney Madden and Bill Duffy as Harry "had something good in New Jersey." That during this conversation Louis asked "B.D." if he knew where the Morrows lived and if the Lindberghs lived with them. "B.D." stated he stopped in Kansas City, Chicago, and Washington on the way home, then the matter broke, and he immediately got in touch with Leavenworth through Harry Sitner who had some underground routes. That Harry wrote him he would be home March 20th and to meet him in New York as he had a message for him from Louis. He met Harry Sitner in New York and Sitner told him he was to meet Harry Fleisher in Montreal and that he had a message to Colonel Lindbergh; that he advised Sitner it would be impossible to see the Colonel and suggested that he tell the story to Dudley Field Malone; that they went to Briarcliff Lodge and met Malone who in turn suggested that they allow the New York Mirror to assist in any contacts to be made; that Sitner went to Montreal and met Harry Fleisher who gave him some instructions and named the conditions on which the baby would be returned; that Sitner wanted him to go to Montreal to see Harry, and not knowing where to reach him he called George Clark, city editor of the Mirror. Clark informed "B.D." as to this and at the same time started his staff

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writer named Mefford for Montreal. That he left for Montreal and on his arrival, found the managing editor of the Mirror and Mr. Mefford and Dudley Field Malone with Mrs. Malone at the Ritz Carlton; that Sitner informed them of Fleisher's terms and the managing editor of the Mirror started a man to see Governor Bruckner of Michigan and that the Governor expressed a desire to see him, "B. D."; that he kept Fleisher informed of what was going on and that the Mirror secured the services of Gar Wood's plane and pilot to carry him to Michigan to see the Governor; that without telling anyone, Malone got into communication with Major Murphy and requested him to work on Governor Bruckner but the Governor saw Murphy's political possibilities and backed up on Murphy; that someone brought in the Michigan police and Malone brought Sir Henry Thornton into play and he in turn brought in the Canadian Minister of Justice, whereupon Fleisher "got leery" and moved to Quebec.

That Bill Duffy, Owney Madden, "Big Frenchy" and others held a number of conferences and Owney advised Breckinridge not to pay the money; that they knew Fleisher had "the package" because he was able to state various character marks which he relayed to Owney who had Breckinridge verify them; further, that they knew two mobs were interested, Frank Nitti and Charlie Genna for Capone; and Fleisher and Abe Wagner for the Purple Gang.

Further, that Breckinridge saw the fellow Condon paid the money to; that he knew those notes could not be faked and that the mob had protected themselves from others getting in. That Fleisher was only interested in "spinning" his pals and that Nitti and Genna wanted the money.

With reference to the communication signed by "B. D." it was stated by Lieutenant Frank Holland of the Detroit Police Department that the person who wrote the letter had a very complete knowledge of this particular angle of the Lindbergh case. The contents and initials of the communication were not divulged to Lieutenant Holland but he stated during the conversation that one William Dougherty, a former convict at Leavenworth, had made known to certain authorities information which he had in his possession which was alleged to be authentic, concerning the Lindbergh kidnaping and the activities of the Purple Gang. Lieutenant Holland, during the interview, practically went over the same information as that set out in the anonymous letter signed "B. D." received by Frank Burke. He stated that Dougherty following his release from Leavenworth was employed by the New York Mirror and that the trip to Michigan was for the purpose of discussing the matter with Governor Bruckner in an attempt to secure the release of the three convicted members of the Purple Gang, as above set out. It was Lieutenant Holland's theory, based on what he claimed to be authentic information secured during his inquiry, that the Purple Gang including Burnstein was merely trying to "chisel."

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It has further been stated in this connection that Abe Burnstein has exhibited much interest in his brother Ray's confinement at Marquette and it is at least possible that he would go through with the Lindbergh kidnaping for two reasons: (1) to obtain a large ransom and (2) to release his brother and the other two members. As previously related, unconfirmed reports were received to the effect that Burnstein was in New York City, and possibly at the Piccadilly Hotel, which hotel was controlled by Irving Wexler, alias Waxey Gordon, at about the same time the kidnaping took place. It has also been found through investigation that Abe Burnstein was in El Paso, Texas during the first part of April, 1932; where, as Omar Borck, he was at the Hotel Paso del Norte on April 8, 1932 which was at the same time that Gaston B. Means was at this hotel. It was further ascertained through the local police department that a telegram was received from the Investigation Bureau of the Los Angeles District Attorney's office dated April 18, 1932 advising that A. Burnstein was in the custody of the Los Angeles Police and requesting advice as to whether he was wanted by the Detroit Police.

In September of 1931 Sergeant Michael E. Flanigan, of Detroit Homicide Squad, Detroit Police Department, proceeded to New York City for the purpose of attempting to locate and apprehend Fleisher. During his stay in New York he learned that Abe Burnstein was staying at the Piccadilly Hotel. His investigation developed that on September 2, 1931 Abe Burnstein sent a telegram reading as follows:

"Mr. Johnny Condon
701 York St.
Newport, Kentucky

Received wire I may have proposition down in Frisco Am waiting for the party to come here that leaves there today and flying here looks good to me the party coming in is ^{to} O.K. it my best to the family A. Burnstein Room 1007"

Another wire, date unknown, was forwarded to the same addressee, reading as follows:

"Did you write me or have someone else write me a letter on the twentieth Cannot recognize writing Abe"

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Investigation in Newport, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio and Detroit, Michigan, developed that the Johnny Condon who was the addressee of the above quoted telegrams was George Murphy alias John Murphy alias Condon, Detroit, Michigan Police No. 27241. Investigation did not develop that this Condon was in any way related to Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, nor in any other way connected with the Lindbergh kidnaping and murder.

As a result of information furnished the New York Police Department by the Division, detectives of the Police Department observed A. Burnstein enter the Hotel Astor, New York City on March 26, 1932. He used a house telephone but efforts to ascertain to whom he talked were unsuccessful. Following his telephone conversation he left the hotel, entered a Packard car, and proceeded to #2375 Valentine Ave., the Bronx and after leaving there the detectives lost him congested traffic. It was learned through a check of the license plates of the Packard car by the New York Police that they were issued to one Cunningham, a salesman of Great Neck, L. I. who had moved and whose whereabouts was unknown. It was further reported that the detectives had observed Leiter and Miller, alleged members of the Purple Gang, at the Astor Hotel during the time when Burnstein was there.

On April 9, 1932 A. L. Hitner, whose activities are set out in sub-section entitled with his name, telephoned former Assistant Attorney General John Marshall by long distance stating that he had a telegram from an informant to the effect that Fleisher and Wagner of the Purple Gang, Detroit, had recently left Toronto and had gone to Detroit. That they were stopping at the Book Cadillac Hotel, one of them registering under the name of White.

Under date of May 6, 1932 the Deputy Prohibition Administrator at Detroit, Michigan advised that he had been informed that Sam Leiter residing at 17604 Monica Ave., Detroit, Michigan, recently returned from a trip to Texas; that prior to this trip he had declared his intention of going to Texas and entering in the liquor business with Harry Fleisher and Henry Shoor.

Investigation developed that on March 16th and 19th respectively, 1932, two telegrams signed "Mary" were sent to Sam Leiter of the Meyers Products Co., at Detroit, Michigan, a subsidiary of the Purple Gang, at San Antonio, Texas. On April 13th and 15th respectively, two telegrams were sent to Sam Leiter, Detroit from San Antonio, signed "Harry." The contents of these telegrams appear to be personal and mention is made of quotations on cars, the plant, oil barrels, etc. Mary is the wife of Sam Leiter who is said to be a very close associate of Harry Fleisher.

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Early in June, 1932 information was received by the Detroit office of the Division that Harry Fleisher probably was in Detroit.

As previously stated, Fleisher voluntarily surrendered to the Police Department at Detroit on the morning of June 9, 1932 to answer to a charge of murder in connection with the previously mentioned Collingwood massacre, possibly feeling secure in believing that the evidence available would be insufficient to convict him.

Immediately following his arrest, Fleisher was interrogated at police headquarters by Special Agents of the Division relative to his movements since the Lindbergh kidnaping. He apparently had been thoroughly coached by his counsel and carefully avoided answering definite questions. He advised, however, that Phil Fleisher of Canton, who was alleged to be his brother, was not related and was unknown to him. He stated that he was born in Detroit; was 29 years of age; that his father, Louis Fleish resides at 2688 Cortland St., Detroit; that he has a brother, Sammy, but does not know his present address but probably residing in Detroit, and a sister, Betty, residing with his father. Another brother, Louis, is at present confined in the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, serving a ten year sentence on a conviction for theft from interstate shipment. It was learned that Harry Fleisher married one Harriet F. Stocker in January, 1931, and she is at present living with her parents at 593 Hague St., Detroit. Fleisher was subsequently questioned by representatives of the New Jersey State Police and the Newark, N. J. Police Department but no information tending to link him to the Lindbergh case was obtained.

FINN HENRIK JOHNSON
Known as HENRY "RED" JOHNSON

Johnson, while not employed in the Morrow or Lindbergh homes, was a frequent visitor at the servants' quarters of both, being the sweetheart of Betty Gow and an intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Junge, (The latter a Morrow servant). He therefore was undoubtedly acquainted with the routine of both families.

Johnson is a native of Mass, Norway; born November 28, 1905. He arrived in the United States during March 1927 as a fireman aboard the S.S. "Topdalsfjord". He jumped ship upon arrival in Brooklyn and had not returned to Europe prior to his arrest as a suspect in the instant kidnaping.

Johnson's first known employment after his arrival in the United States was as a sailor aboard the yacht of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., during the period from May 1927 to October 1927. Immediately thereafter he visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson (uncle and aunt) at their residence in Marlboro, Maine and remained with them until December 1927. He then visited at the home of his brother, John Johnson, 67 Foley Street, West Hartford, Conn., where he remained until January 1928 and then proceeded to New York City, secured employment with the Interborough Subway, and roomed at the residence of the Carpenter family, Simpson St., Bronx, New York City, and later secured employment aboard the yacht owned by Arthur Levine. He continued in Levine's employ until August 1928 leaving to take a position aboard the yacht of Mr. Leroy Frost of Nyack, N. J. He continued in the employ of Frost until October 1928 at which time he was laid off. Shortly thereafter he secured a position on the yacht "Ibic" owned by the Christy (or Christie) family of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and accompanied this yacht to Savannah, Ga. where he left the yacht December 24, 1928 and returned to New York. Upon his return to New York he took up his residence with a family named Thompson at 5323 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. where he remained until May 1929. During this period and under date of February 15, 1929 he secured a position aboard "The Flying Mist", the yacht of McKnight Mitchell, and continued in Mitchell's employ

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until November 15, 1929. During the ensuing winter he secured odd jobs and was next steadily employed by Thomas W. LaMont aboard the latter's yacht "Reynard" from April to October 1930. Upon being laid off in October 1930 he took up his residence with his brother, Fred Johnson, at 6922 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. and during the ensuing winter secured employment as an oil worker for the Norton Company, at 53rd Street and East River, New York City. Johnson was reemployed aboard the "Reynard", the LaMont yacht, during the spring of 1931, and continued in LaMont's service until the last of October 1931, at which time the "Reynard" was laid up for drydocking. Johnson expected to be reemployed by LaMont during March 1932. The New York Office files do not reflect the nature of John's employment during the winter of 1932 prior to the kidnaping though it is reflected that during this period he resided at 41 James Street, Englewood, N. J., a rooming house operated by Mrs. W. T. Sherman. He was still residing at this address at the time of his arrest. Johnson is reported to have previously resided at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Junge, 96 Engle Street, Englewood, N. J. He occasionally played pool with one Heimo Hattu, who also roomed at 41 James Street, at a pool room near Dean and Van Brunt Streets, Englewood, N. J.

At the time of the kidnaping and for a period of approximately four months immediately prior thereto, Johnson was the accepted sweetheart of Betty Gow. He visited her frequently at the Morrow residence and on at least three occasions was with her at the Hopewell residence of the Lindberghs. The first occasion he visited Hopewell was with Betty Gow prior to the completion of the Lindbergh residence. He next visited Betty Gow at Hopewell, under date of January 1, 1932, and again visited her at said address a few weeks prior to the kidnaping.

Johnson and Betty Gow were out together in Johnson's automobile (a green Chrysler Coupe, N. Y. 1932 license 3U 9680), February 28, 1932. They rode around, had dinner, and returned to the Morrow residence where they played cards with several of the Morrow servants.

Johnson again dated with Betty Gow, February 29, 1932, visiting her at the Morrow residence and with her and other of the Morrow servants again played cards. Upon leaving, Johnson arranged to see Betty Gow the following evening.

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Subsequent to Betty Gow's receipt of Mrs. Lindbergh's telephone call instructing her to proceed to Hopewell, Betty called Johnson at his residence and upon ascertaining that he was not at home, requested that his landlady, Mrs. Sherman, have him call her at the Morrow residence upon his arrival. Johnson did not call her prior to her departure which was sometime between 2: and 3: P.M. March 1, 1932. The files at this office do not reflect the exact time Johnson called the Morrow residence and was advised of Betty Gow's whereabouts and that the Lindberghs intended remaining at Hopewell, the night of March 1, 1932. It is known, however, that Johnson received the above information sometime prior to 8:30 P.M., March 1, 1932, as he is quoted as having stated that he waited until that hour before telephoning to Betty Gow at Hopewell in order to take advantage of the cheaper rates. At 8:30 P.M., March 1, 1932, Johnson at Englewood placed a telephone call to Betty Gow at Hopewell. He talked with her from approximately 8:35 to 8:40 P.M. and then took Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Junge riding in his automobile. The exact hour of Johnson's return to his residence is not reflected in the files; however, his landlady, Mrs. Sherman, is quoted as stating that he was in his room for a few hours late the night of March 1, 1932 and that he left at an extremely early hour the morning of March 2, 1932 enroute Hartford, Conn.

After arriving at Hartford, Conn., Johnson visited at the home of his brother, John Johnson, 67 Foley Street, West Hartford, Conn. He was arrested at this address on March 4, 1932 and brought to the office of County Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, where he was subjected to intensive questioning relative to his movements prior and subsequent to the kidnaping. Stenographic notes of this examination were made and transcribed, one copy being retained by County Attorney Alcorn and one furnished the New Jersey State Police. Mr. Alcorn has advised that he is unable to locate his copy. However, efforts are being made to secure it or a new transcript for the files of this office.

Johnson was released to the Newark, N. J. Police, March 6, 1932, and later to the Jersey City, N. J. Police. Under date of April 11, 1932 he was turned over to the United States Immigration authorities as a violator of the Immigration Laws - "Illegal Entry". He was subsequently deported.

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Throughout the period from his arrest at West Hartford, Conn. to his deportation, the New Jersey State Police arranged to be kept informed as to the identity of all persons visiting Johnson, particularly attorneys, bondsmen and other non-relatives. However, this watch failed to develop any such contacts. No lawyer appeared for Johnson at his hearing before the Immigration Authorities, and no effort was made to secure his release on bond.

Fingerprints of Johnson were forwarded to the Identification Unit of this Division, shortly prior to March 11, 1932, and also forwarded to the police departments of Oslo, Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark; Stockholm, Sweden; Scotland Yard, England, and Vienna, Austria. The Division was subsequently advised by these authorities that their records did not reflect any previous criminal record of Johnson.

Johnson's brother, Fred, and Catherine Dondaroski, both residents of 6922 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Edith Thompson, 406 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. friends of Fred, were questioned by the New Jersey State Police during the latter's investigation of Johnson's activities.

Considerable investigation was conducted by the Seattle and San Francisco Division Offices, and by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, relative to the allegation of one Douglas M. Stuart of Vancouver, B. C. to the effect that Johnson, Betty Gow, Mr. and Mrs. Olly Whately and Dr. John F. Condon had associated with Fred V. Short alias Earl J. Frederick alias Frederick J. Earl, a gambler, at Vancouver, B. C. during 1929 and 1930 and that Short during the latter part of 1930 discussed the possibility of kidnaping the Lindbergh baby. The investigation disproved these allegations and indicated that Stuart was either unbalanced or actuated by spleen against Short who had failed to repay a loan from Stuart.

PETER J. BERRITELLA and MARY CIRRITO

On Sunday, March 6, 1932, when Morris Rosner and Robert Thayer were answering telephones at the Lindbergh home, a telegram was received addressed to Colonel Lindbergh as follows:

"Communicate with me at once regarding your boy's whereabouts; for further particulars telephone Harlem 7-1147 (signed) Rev. Berritella."

The sender of this telegram was later found to be Reverend Peter J. Berritella of 164 West 127th Street, New York City. When Rosner was shown the telegram, he communicated with Berritella via telephone and asked him to come right down to Hopewell. Berritella was instructed to take a train to Princeton Junction where he would be met by a representative of Colonel Lindbergh. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a message was received from him advising that he was in Princeton. Colonel Breckinridge and Morris Rosner went to Princeton and met Berritella and a Miss Mary Cirrito of 335 Willis Avenue, New York City, who was with him. Berritella explained that he was a spiritualist minister, and that Miss Cirrito was a "medium" and expressed a wish to be taken to the Lindbergh home where Mary Cirrito could sit in the nursery from which the baby had been taken. They were told by Colonel Breckinridge that on account of the physical condition of Mrs. Lindbergh, they could not be taken to the house, and he took them to a hotel room in Princeton. Mary asked that she be seated in the same position as if she were in the baby's room facing north. Berritella opened the seance by reading a chapter of the bible which emphasized that one cannot serve two masters - "must love the one and hate the other, or cleave to one and despise the other." He repeated the Lord's prayer and made some motions to place Mary in an alleged trance, which to Colonel Breckinridge, appeared to be "spiritualistic nonsense," but he and Rosner affected to fall entirely into the spirit of the occasion.

Mary claimed to be a "medium" for the soul of her departed husband, Michael Joseph. She stated that there was "too much police and too much publicity in the case;" that the baby was in an unpainted house four and a half miles northeast of the Lindbergh home; (according to information recently furnished this office by Colonel Breckinridge, she stated four and a half miles "northwest" of the Lindbergh home. However, it is noted that more than two

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months later the baby's body was found about four and a half miles southeast of the Lindbergh home) that the baby was in a room with the windows high up looking out to the sun; that the occupants of the house were armed; that it would be a mistake to approach them as the baby would be killed and the occupants would resist. She stated that near the Lindbergh house was a tree which was broken off (Colonel Breckinridge states that there was such a tree in the rear of the house). Mary asked "if the light had broken through" and whether Colonel Lindbergh had received any message from the kidnapers, and she was told no message had been received.

Colonel Breckinridge directed his efforts toward letting the two fatigue themselves with the "spiritualistic nonsense" and to get down to business if they had any. The spiritualistic language died out considerably and their conversation became more matter of fact. Although a letter had been received at Hopewell on March 4, 1932 from the kidnapers, Colonel Breckinridge denied the receipt of any message. He asked Mary when some word might be received and she said "two weeks." He replied "Two weeks will be too late. There are two things of no use, one is to return a live baby to a dead mother and the other to send back the dead baby to a live mother." She exclaimed "Jesus Christ, we are innocent people. We know nothing about the baby and can only tell you what the spirits tell us." Colonel Breckinridge suggested that she had better have the spirits hurry up and she said "We can't give orders to the spirits, but we might pray and when we pray hard enough the light may break through." He asked her when, and she said "Perhaps by next Saturday," to which Colonel Breckinridge replied that that would be too late as the mother might be dead.

Berritella stated that he too sometimes had received messages from spirits and that he would try, making some unexplained motions. The seance ended by an emphatic request from Colonel Breckinridge for quick action.

At one point in the seance, Colonel Breckinridge was told that he was wasting his time at the Lindbergh home in Hopewell, and that he should be at his office every morning at nine o'clock, to which he replied that that was pretty early, but they stated he had "better be there."

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After the seance, Colonel Breckinridge took them to the railroad station at Princeton, N. J. Berritella asked if their railroad tickets were good at that station, explaining that he had arrived at the station at Princeton Junction, a few miles from Princeton. Col. Breckinridge told them that the tickets were good only from Princeton Junction. Berritella stated "they bought us round trip tickets from Princeton Junction." Colonel Breckinridge agreed to pay the small additional amount for the fare from Princeton to Princeton Junction and Berritella declined saying that material things meant nothing; that the spirit meant everything and he again repeated "they bought us round trip tickets to the Junction."

On the next day, March 7, 1932, a letter was mailed in New York addressed to Colonel Breckinridge at his office, 25 Broadway, enclosing a communication for Colonel Lindbergh. This letter has been identified as one of the letters from the kidnapers, being in the same handwriting and bearing the same secret symbols as the ransom note left in the nursery when the baby was stolen. This letter was in substance a repetition of the letter mailed by the kidnapers from Brooklyn, New York and received by Colonel Lindbergh at Hopewell on March 4, 1932. In addition, the letter received at the office of Colonel Breckinridge contained a statement of possible significance in relation to Colonel Breckinridge's statement to Berritella that no message had been received, namely, that they knew the police were interfering with the private mail of Colonel Lindbergh and that their letter to Colonel Lindbergh from Brooklyn had been intercepted.

The report of Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, Intelligence Unit, Treasury Department, dated November 11, 1933, reflects that about the middle of April, 1932, investigation was conducted to ascertain the character and reputation of Berritella, his activities and his associates, as it was then suspected that he might have been sent to Princeton on March 6, 1932 by the persons involved in the crime, and it was desired that the real purpose of his visit be determined. The services of three underworld characters, Owney Madden, Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz, were used to get information concerning Berritella and Mary, and when Owney Madden talked to them the only statement he secured was that the spirits had prompted them to go to Hopewell. After Madden, Spitalo and Bitz had failed in their efforts, Colonel Breckinridge discussed the matter with Special Agents Wilson and Madden of the Intelligence Unit, Treasury Department, and it was considered as a clue of importance. It is understood that Berritella was subsequently questioned by representatives of the New York Police Department, who had checked up on his activities but that he convinced them he had no connection with the case.

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According to Agent Wilson's report, it was found that Peter J. Berritella conducted a shoe repair shop at Union City, N. J. for several years previous to taking up his residence in New York City, which was about 1929. He bore a good reputation in Union City, according to discreet inquiries made at the Post Office and other points. He took over the place at 164 East 127th Street, New York City, referred to as his church, about 1931. It is a very small store in an old tenement building in a section of Harlem inhabited by Italians and colored people. He bought the furniture in the store at that time from Mr. J. Hummell, who had conducted the place for a few years and who moved to his former home at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Hummell died in Schuylkill Haven early in 1932. In securing a telephone contract for the telephone in the store or church, Berritella was given a reduced rate because of being a minister. The credit files of the telephone company indicated that he was ordained at Newark, New Jersey in December, 1931.

For about one year, Mary Cirrito held herself out as a medium operating from the second floor of 335 Willis Avenue, Bronx, New York City. She gave up this place about July 1, 1932, at which time she married Berritella. The marriage was performed at City Hall, New York City, and they lived together at 324 East 114th Street. Mary Cirrito is related to Vincent Valentine, contractor, residing at 1361 Findlay Avenue, Bronx.

Berritella has a brother who lives in Yonkers, where he conducts a retail grocery store. He also has another brother, John, who, he told a friend, was a taxicab driver and he is now living at 166 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. However, inspection failed to disclose his name. A savings bank account of Berritella was located (name of bank not given in Agent Wilson's report) which was opened on March 7, 1932, the day after he visited Hopewell, with a deposit of \$35. He made a few later deposits averaging \$25, but the largest balance found was about \$250.

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On October 5, 1933, Lieutenant Keaton of the New Jersey State Police and Special Agent Wilson interviewed Hans Eugene Waldenmaier, (address not given) at the office of the Intelligence Unit, New York City, it having been developed that Waldenmaier was acquainted with Berritella, but was not then friendly to him or his wife. Waldenmaier stated that Berritella or his wife had recently made some small investments in stock through Wertheim & Company and that Berritella has a brother who is a taxi driver. Berritella receives his income from patrons who visit his church for readings and also by practice as a divine power healer. He treats patients at the church and at their homes. He is fifty years old, born in Italy; his father's name was Bernard, and his mother's name was Josephine. He is about 5'7" tall and weighs about 160 pounds. He does not own or operate an automobile.

Specimens of the writing of Berritella and Mary Cirrito were secured and submitted to the Bureau of Standards.

In view of the possibility of some connection with the foregoing, it is noted that on March 21, 1933, Mr. Al Dunlap, publisher of the "Detective," exhibited to Special Agent in Charge Purvis of the Chicago office, a portion of a letter referring to the Lindbergh kidnapping and extortion case, which he had received from the magazine "Startling Detective Adventures," 529 South 7th Street, Minneapolis, Minn., reading as follows:

".....There were no gangsters in it. Two men and several women all of them 'spicks', still dwelling in the Spanish-Negro section of Harlem. Harlem, incidentally is where most of the ransom money has been found.

The principals in the case have been up all night for the past three nights with Secret Service men, who finally found one of the women who talked. Some of the original suspects freed were in on it, as was the one suicide.

If the father doesn't interfere this time, the Government will send them all to jail."

ENRICO GERARDI with aliases and JOSEPH MARAN

The report of Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, Intelligence Unit, Treasury Department, dated November 11, 1933, indicates that he in cooperation with the New Jersey State Police, conducted investigation relative to Enrico Gerardi, alias Joe, alias Frank Jerome; his demented wife, and his stepson, Charles Maran.

The body of the Lindbergh baby was found within a few hundred feet of the small house owned by Charles Schopfel near Hopewell and when this individual was located and questioned he informed Agent Wilson that he rented his house in the summer of 1931 to Charles Maran of 1231 Walton Avenue, New York City, who for a few months occupied the house with his mother, who was demented, and his step-father, an Italian, named "Joe", who, it was later developed, was Enrico Gerardi. The Gerardis were located at Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, and although the report of Wilson does not give the address, it appears probable that they were then living at the address given in the newspaper reports. Ridgefield Park is situated about five miles from the Morrow home in Englewood where the Lindbergh family was residing when Maran and the others took up their residence at Ridgefield Park. Wilson's report shows that the three moved to a small farm near Rockland, Me. in the summer of 1931, which point is not far distant from North Haven, Maine, where the Lindbergh baby spent the summer of 1931. Agent Wilson states in his report that Maran and Gerardi had no gainful employment in September, 1932 and it is noted by the press reports that they likewise have no gainful employment at the present time. Agent Wilson further reports that after investigation of the activities of these individuals nothing was developed to establish their connection with the kidnaping.

The various New York newspapers on January 10, 1934, published articles concerning the arrest at Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, of Joseph Gerardi alias Gerardi and his alleged housekeeper, Mary Griffin alias Mary Griffin Wilson, age 35, said to have been with Gerardi about four months. These individuals were arrested by the Hackensack, N.J. police on January 9, 1934, charged with false imprisonment, allegedly having held Gerardi's wife a prisoner in a small room for approximately two years.

The New York Times on January 10, 1934 stated that Gerardi lived near Hopewell, N.J. about two years ago in a small

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house near the spot where the corpse of the Lindbergh baby was found. According to the report, Gerardi was questioned by the New Jersey police and later released, apparently cleared of suspicion. The reports indicate this individual lived at Hopewell under the name of Gerardi and that his present residence address is 585 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N.J. According to the newspaper reports, the arrests were caused by Mrs. Gerardi's sister, Mrs. Lottio Regenstrief, 1161 Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx, New York City. Mrs. Gerardi was found locked in a small room at the Ridgefield Park address and was entirely nude and weighed only fifty pounds. Her physical condition was reported as serious and she was said to be completely out of her mind. The woman is being treated by Dr. Galady, County physician at the Bergen Pines County Hospital. Mrs. Regenstrief informed reporters that her sister was well educated and could speak numerous languages, including German, and that she was divorced ten years ago from a New York lawyer named Joseph Maran, and had a son by him who is now 22 years of age. The son Charles Maran is supposed to be living in New York. News reports stated that Gerardi had a safety deposit box in a New York bank. However, when opened by the police nothing was found in it.

The Ridgefield Park address consisted of a four room apartment above a stable on a piece of property known as the old Barnes Estate. According to newspapers, neighbors saw Gerardi and his wife move into this address about two years ago, at which time Mrs. Gerardi appeared to be in good health. Mrs. Regenstrief allegedly informed the police that Gerardi threatened to "bump her off" if she told anyone of the fact that Mrs. Gerardi was locked up in the room. Mrs. Regenstrief also informed the police that Gerardi insured his wife's life for \$10,000 a number of years ago. One newspaper article states that the housekeeper's maiden name was Mary Griffin and her marriage name Wilson. From available information Gerardi is 34 years of age, was formerly a middleweight fighter and has used the following names: Enrico Gerardi; Joseph Gerardi; Joseph Cerardi; Enrico Geradi; Joseph Geradi; Carmelli Cerardi; Carmelli Gerardi and Frank Jerome. This individual's occupation is given by one newspaper as "bootblack" although the housekeeper informed police she did not know her employer's occupation and as far as she knew he had no way of earning a living. The police are presently endeavoring to locate Charles Maran for questioning in connection with the false imprisonment charge. Photographs of the housekeeper and Gerardi are contained in a clipping from the Jersey Journal, January 11, 1934 in the New York file.

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It is noted that Gerardi and his associates lived near the Lindberghs on three different occasions, and in three different localities. Apparently they have no gainful employment, and, further, they lived at one time close to the spot where the baby's body was found. Also, Gerardi and Maran apparently are natives of the Bronx, New York City, where the ransom negotiations in the Lindbergh case were carried on. Mrs. Gerardi's sister, Mrs. Lottie Regenstrief, and the war veteran, Charles Schopfel, who owned the small house near where the body was found, may be fruitful sources of information regarding the activities of these individuals. The New York office is not in possession of the address of Charles Schopfel, the same not having been given in Agent Wilson's report.

It is noted further that one of the former tenants of the Plymouth Apartments, 537 West 149th Street, New York City, was named W. L. Griffin, and may possibly be related to Gerardi's housekeeper, Mary Griffin. Also, one Elizabeth Maran formerly lived at 504 West 149th Street from where she moved on November 10, 1931 to 217 East 86th Street, New York City.

The New York Division office was advised by Corporal Horn of the New Jersey State Police that his organization did not look upon Gerardi, et al as suspects in this case.

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JACK BENNET or BENNETT alias JEROME MEYERS;
ROBERT BENNET or BENNETT alias BOBBY BURNS BENNET;
ROBERT HUDSON or HUTCHINS.

On May 16, 1932, an individual by the name of A. Bosman, who gave his residence address as 69 West 55th Street, New York City, called at the New York Division Office, stating he had a solution to the Lindbergh kidnaping. Bosman claimed that he had been employed by a bootlegger named Jack Bonnet alias Jerome Meyers, and several of his brothers, for the period January 1, 1932 to February 12, 1932, and that the Bonnet brothers had an office at 70 West 46th Street, New York City, where they operated their alcohol business under the guise of a real estate corporation. According to the informant, Jack Bonnet lived on Bliss Street, Long Island. Bosman further stated that a young man from Tulsa, Okla. named Robert Hutchins was "one of the gang". Bosman further claimed that on January 15, 1932, Jack Bonnet alias Meyers requested him to make a ladder to consist of three sections of seven feet each. However, that he did not construct the ladder, but made a drawing from which it might be made. Bosman stated he did not know whether the ladder was ever constructed. Bosman stated that in the early part of February, 1932, he heard Hutchins and Jack Bonnet speak of "Jafsie", and also heard Bonnet tell Hutchins that he was to drive the car with the baby. Bosman further advised that he left the employ of the Bonnet brothers about the middle of February, 1932, due to the fact that he feared arrest for violation of the Prohibition Law.

Under date of October 9, 1933, one John Damann (true name Henry Logemann), a prisoner at the United States Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, made a signed statement corroborating information which had previously been submitted by Gaston B. Means, his fellow prisoner, to the effect that Wellington Henderson, Max Hassell, Max Greenburg and James Feldman were involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping. (See section of this report dealing with Gaston B. Means and Norman T. Whitaker). In addition to mentioning these four individuals, who have been frequently named as the guilty parties by Gaston B. Means, Damann named a number of other individuals who he claimed were involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping. These individuals had not, at anytime previous, been mentioned by Gaston Means. The information concerning them quoted from Damann's statement is as follows:

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"Besides Max Hassel and Wellington Henderson as one of his (Hassel's) close associates engineering the kidnapping, there were two or three other of his associates in on the matter, whose names I will give if and when it becomes necessary. Also in on the kidnapping were two brothers Jack and Robert B. Bennet and the Bennet Brothers had working with them, two Narcotic users and who had worked for them regularly, as well as in this kidnapping (the names of the two Narcotic users have escaped my memory but I will recall them later). Also the Bennet Brothers used a man by the name of Robert Hudson from Tulsa, Oklahoma, who worked for them and Dr. Condon's nephew, as I remember the relationship, (if not nephew then a close relative) and this nephew also worked with the Bennet Brothers regularly. The Bennet Brothers are American Jews. All of this above information and following information Max Hassel gave me just shortly before he was shot to death on April 12th, 1933, in the Elizabeth-Cartaret-Hotel, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Jack and Robert B. Bennet had a basement rented under a real estate corporation name, at 72 West 46 Street, New York City, prior to, up to and after March 1st, 1932 for wholesale whiskey distribution. Also they had a furnished apartment from 1929 or during 1929, possibly later, at 69 West 55th Street, New York City, under the name of Jack Bennet. Max Hassel was their source of supply of whiskey in big quantity purchases, which they in turn distributed to purchasers in smaller quantities.

In January, 1932, Jack and Robert B. Bennet rented a place from a Bohemian family just off Sound View Ave., East Bronx near College Point, New York City, for a whiskey cutting plant.

It was Dr. Condon's nephew or near relative, who worked for the Bennet Brothers, who suggested to Dr. Condon that he insert an advertisement in the 'Personal Column' of the Bronx Newspaper offering his services as an intermediary for the safe return of the Lindbergh child with the possibility that he might get a reply and because of the nephew's or near relative's influence over Dr. Condon, the doctor fell for it and did insert the advertisement. Through this nephew or near relative's connection, at all times while the number of days of negotiations were going on for the return of the child, the nephew was able to keep the kidnapers advised of the progress Dr. Condon was

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making with Col. Lindbergh and his attorney Col. Breckinridge, regardless of the fact that the nephew or near relative knew that the child had met with an accidental death on March 10th, 1932. However, Dr. Condon was at all times sincere in all he did and believed he was accomplishing what all the world was attempting to accomplish, the safe return of the child."

It will be noted that the Bennet Brothers mentioned by Damann are undoubtedly identical with those mentioned by A. Bosman on May 16, 1932.

On December 1, 1933, Damann was interviewed at the U.S. Northeastern Penitentiary, by a Division Special Agent, relative to his statement. Damann advised that his true name was Henry Logemann, and that he was born in Hamburg, Germany, on February 14, 1884; all of his relatives having remained there when he came to the United States in 1901. He stated that he started a career as a pugilist in New York City about 1912, and fought under the name of Dutch Logan; that about 1926, after abandoning his ring career, he became a carpenter. Damann admitted he had been arrested many times for disorderly conduct due to excessive drinking habits. He is serving a two year sentence at the U.S. Northeastern Penitentiary for counterfeiting, convicted in the District of New Jersey. Damann stated that he was personally acquainted with Al Reich, the former pugilist who is generally known as Dr. Condon's bodyguard, and that in his opinion Reich, together with one Like Stuart, was involved in a Postoffice robbery in 1929 at Asbury Park, N.J. According to Damann shortly after coming to the penitentiary he became acquainted with Gaston B. Means, who induced him to make the statement generally corroborating previous statements made by Means; that the purpose of the whole thing was to assist Means in securing a new trial. Damann recanted his entire statement of October 9, 1933, stating that every word in the statement with the exception of the lines referring to the Bennet brothers and Dr. Condon's alleged nephew or relative, was supplied by Means and written by the latter. Damann stated that there are in fact such persons as Jack and Robert Bennet and an individual known as Hudson from Tulsa, Okla.

Damann explained the insertion of the Bennet brothers in his statement, by informing that during the frequent periods Means discussed

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his case with him, he (Means) mentioned the names of Jack and Robert B. Bennet. Damann claimed he was surprised to learn that Means knew these men, and questioned him regarding them, until satisfied that Means actually was acquainted with them. As a result of their conversations, stated Damann, Means apparently decided to include the Bennet brothers in his statement.

Damann accounted for his own acquaintanceship with the Bennet brothers by explaining that in 1928-29 he was convicted of larceny and served a one year sentence at Welfare Island, New York City, under his true name. Incarcerated with him at that time were two characters known as "Lefty" and Charlie Neary. Damann, Neary and "Lefty" were released about the same time in 1929. Shortly thereafter they visited the combination speakeasy and restaurant known as O'Leary's, on 48th Street, west of Broadway, New York City, where "Lefty" introduced Damann to the Bennet brothers who were then hanging out at O'Leary's; and at the same time "Lefty" introduced him to a man known only as "Gus", who was believed by Damann to be a nephew or relative of Dr. John F. Condon. Although Damann has met "Gus" on several occasions at O'Leary's place, he does not remember his last name, nor does he know whether "Gus" is in fact the correct first name of this individual. Damann stated that Charlie Neary is presently serving a life term in the New Jersey State Penitentiary at Trenton, for a postoffice robbery in 1930. That the last time he saw "Gus" was in Bennet's place, 72 West 46th Street, New York City.

With reference to the individual, Robert Hudson, of Tulsa, Okla., Damann stated that he once saw him in Bennet's place, but can furnish no adequate description of him. Damann furnished detailed descriptions of the Bennet brothers, "Lefty" and "Gus", which are set out below.

During the interview of Damann, he admitted that he had been "proposed" as bartender for a speakeasy to be opened by the Bennet brothers about January 1932; however, that due to salary differences, he was not hired.

There appears to be some possibility that Damann and the informant A. Bosman are identical, it being noted that both were

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connected with the Bennet brothers about the same time, and that they furnish almost identical information concerning these brothers, as well as Hutchins or Hudson.

Investigation by the Oklahoma City Division Office developed that there was an individual by the name of Robert Hudson, age 19, of Tulsa, Okla., and that he had a criminal record for carrying concealed weapons, and attempted burglary. The records of the Tulsa Police Department reflect that this Hudson was incarcerated at U.S. Detention Headquarters, New York City, on April 25, 1932, crime, maintaining a nuisance; fined \$75. His photograph was forwarded to the New York Office and will be exhibited to Damann to determine if he is the Robert Hudson in question.

Following are descriptions of Jack and Robert B. Bennet or Bennett, "Lefty", "Gus" (alleged relative of Condon), all furnished by Damann, and a description of the Robert Hudson secured from the Tulsa, Okla. Police.

Name:	Jack Bennet, or Bennett.
Age:	32 - 35 years.
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Hair:	Dark brown, wavy.
Eyes:	Brown.
Complexion:	Fair
Marital status:	Believed to be married.
Residences:	72 West 46th Street and 69 West 55th Street, New York City.
Occupation:	Bootlegger.
Build:	Muscular, wide shoulders. Wears snappy clothing and soft felt hats.
Eyeglasses:	Speaks good English; no accent Does not wear glasses.
Scars and Marks:	Has no scars visible on his hands or face.
Teeth:	No gold in teeth observed.

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Name: Robert B. Bennet or Bennett.
Age: 30 - 32 years
Height: 5'8"
Weight: 165 lbs.
Eyes: Brown
Hair: Dark brown, straight.
Complexion: Fair.

Build: Good looking.
Light and thin.
Round shouldered.
Eyeglasses: None.
Dress: Dresses well, conservative
clothing, soft felt hats.
Scars and Marks: None apparent.
Teeth: No gold in teeth observed.
Residence: 72 West 46th Street and
69 West 55th Street, New York City
Occupation: Bootlegger.

Name: "Lefty" (male individual; last
name unknown)
Age: 36 - 37
Height: 5'7"
Weight: 150 - 155 lbs.
Complexion: Dark
Nationality: American born of Italian extraction.
Marital status: Believed to be single.

Name: "Gus" - last name unknown.
(Alleged nephew or relative of Dr.
John F. Condon)
Age: 30 - 35 years.
Height: 5'9" - 10"
Weight: 150 - 155 lbs.

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Hair:	Brunette, straight.
Nationality:	Believed born at New York City of English parents.
Eyes:	Color not known.
Occupation:	Booze racketeer employed by Jack and Robert B. Bennet.
Complexion:	Fair.
Dress:	Good looking. Expensive clothes. Continuously wears a diamond tie pin, horsehoe shaped with two larger stones in center. Also claimed to wear two large diamond rings on left hand. Suits mostly double-breasted. Hands normal size, smooth, not calloused.
Mustache:	Wears small mustache at times.
Scars, etc:	None apparent.
Eyeglasses:	None.
	Uses good English; no accent.
	Steady, not nervous.
	Seems to have plenty of money.
	Does not know where he does banking.

Name:	Robert Hudson, or Hutchins.
Age:	19
Height:	5'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Weight:	158 pounds.
Build:	Medium.
Hair:	Medium brown.
Eyes:	Light brown.
Complexion:	Medium.
Race:	White
Nationality:	American.
Occupation:	Laborer.
Marital status:	Single.
Address:	1146 N. Sandusky, Tulsa, Okla.
Relatives:	Father - Jack Hudson, address unknown. Mother - Lorene Hudson, 1146 N. Sandusky, Tulsa, Okla.

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Police No.	9471 P.D., Tulsa, Okla
F.P.C.	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{U}{U} \frac{000}{000} \frac{12}{10}$

Criminal record:

As Robert Hudson, No. 789, arrested P.D., Sapulpa, Okla., 4/7/29, carrying concealed weapons; fined \$19.50.

As Robert Hudson, No. 7766, received State Reformatory, Granito, Okla., 7/23/30, from Tulsa County; crime, attempted burglary; sentence one year.

As Walter Roberts, No. 8188, held at U.S. Detention Headquarters, New York, N.Y. 4/25/32; crime - maintaining a nuisance; fined \$75.00.

As Robert Hudson, No. 9471, P.D., Tulsa, Okla., 10/5/32; vagrancy; fined \$4.00 and cost.

There is a notation on the records that Robert Hudson admits he was sent to Pauls Valley Training School, Pauls Valley, Okla., on 9/17/27, as a delinquent; paroled 2/22/28.

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JOHN GORCH and WALTER GRAY
(Both with aliases)

On October 24, 1933, pursuant to the receipt by the Boston, Mass. Police Department of an anonymous letter, Detective Sergeant Tiernan and Detective William Bonner, at 19 Garrison St., Boston, Mass. arrested John Gorch and Evelyn Klimasefska, on a charge of being suspicious persons. They were both taken to Boston Police Headquarters, and on that date a warrant was issued at Boston charging Gorch with having obtained \$3500 by fraud on or about March 25, 1933, from Rose Ginsburg, of Brighton, Mass. At the time of Gorch's arrest, he had on his person \$585 in bills of five, ten and one hundred dollar denominations. An examination of this currency indicated that none of it had been paid as ransom in the Lindbergh case. Immediately upon the arrest of Gorch and after the New Jersey State Police had become cognizant of it, he was interviewed by a detective from that organization in connection with the Lindbergh case. It appeared that prior to the date of Gorch's arrest, he was involved in a possible impersonation case in Newark, N.J. with another man of Polish extraction, whose name at this writing is not known to this office. It is stated, however, that this unknown individual had become aggrieved, subsequent to his arrest, because of the fact that Gorch had managed to make his escape. From the Newark City Jail, where this individual was confined, he wrote an anonymous letter, which he later admitted was his, to the Boston, Mass. Police stating that: "a year ago the said John Gorch was looked for by the New York State Police in connection with the kidnapping of Lindbergh's baby, and that is why he moved to Boston.--" As a result of this letter, the Police predicated their listing of Gorch as a possible suspect in this case. Gorch, in his activities, confined chiefly to "Confidence games" in New York City and elsewhere has used the following aliases:

Steve Luciw (true name)
Steve Soderak
Theodore Sydorak
John McKay
John Mitchell
John Bernard
Steven Johnson
Otto Schmidt or Smith
Stove Jankowski
Edward Buran
John Borgman
John Gosch
John Cojowska
Nilson
John Sallie
Steve Bidelunk
Tessor

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When questioned by agents of the Division at Boston on October 26, 1933, Gorch made a written statement, in which he alleged that on three different occasions while at New York City during the month of February, 1932, he heard one Walter Gray, one Mickey, one Jack and one Bennie discussing ways and means of making money by kidnaping certain persons, among whom was mentioned the Lindbergh baby. Gorch further stated that three or four days prior to the kidnaping he drove Gray to a point on the Lincoln Highway in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J. where at a restaurant Gray met several men who occupied two parked cars, one of which bore a New Jersey license plate. Gorch was unable to identify the men. In his above statement Gorch further alleged that subsequent to the kidnaping he visited Gray's real estate office in Brooklyn, N.Y. and at that time Gray appeared very nervous when his attention was invited to a newspaper on his desk containing a photograph of the Lindbergh baby and setting forth an account of the kidnaping. Gorch further alleged in this statement that prior to the kidnaping Gray was apparently broke but appeared shortly thereafter to have plenty of money. This is borne out to some extent by investigation in New York City. Gray, in his swindling activities in New York and elsewhere in the east, is known to have used the following aliases:

- Walter Jgayewski (believed to be true name)
Walter G. Gray
Walter J. Gray
Walter E. Gray
Walter Novack
Walter G. Novack
Walter G. Novak
Walter Wojkowski
Walter Wajowski
Stanley Burton
S. Burton
Stanley G. Burton
Walter Janowiak
Walter Lawrence
Brown
Gabolski

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While Gorch was questioned by Division agents at Boston, specimens of his handwriting were obtained and forwarded to the Division laboratories at Washington for appropriate examination. It seemed from an examination of these specimens and comparison with the Lindbergh ransom notes that Gorch could possibly have been the writer of them. Further specimens of Gorch's handwriting were requested. An examination of Gorch's handwriting was also made by Handwriting Expert Albert D. Osborn who declared in his report:

"The writing of Gorch shows characteristics of one who has learned to write in Europe, and therefore has some connection with the Lindbergh letters. However, the many differences indicate, I believe, that this similarity is merely one resulting from the foreign habits in his writing and the foreign habits in the Lindbergh writing. I do not believe there is any real connection between his writing and that in the Lindbergh Letters."

It was learned from Gorch that for a short period in the spring of 1932 he resided at 504 West 149th Street, New York City, in order to facilitate the contemplated swindle of a woman residing at said address.

Investigation at this address developed that Gorch occupied a furnished room there for two weeks in December, 1931, and also from March 6, 1932 after which he rather hurriedly left. It has been previously shown in this report that a stolen automobile was abandoned on March 2, 1932 in front of 515 West 149th Street and that an unknown person made an exchange of \$2,980 of the ransom money and gave an address of 537 W. 149th Street. These addresses, and that where Gorch formerly lived, are all within a few doors of each other. Investigation to date, however, has not developed a connection between any of them. It has been further noted that one Elizabeth Maran resided at the same address where Gorch lived, i.e., 504 W. 149th, up to December 1931. At the present time it is not known whether Elizabeth Maran is related to the Joseph Maran, mentioned as a suspect in the section of this report entitled: "Subjects and Suspects; Enrico Gerardi and Joseph Maran."

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A thorough questioning of Evelyn Klimasefska indicated that she had no probable connection with the Lindbergh case and no information could be obtained from her which would indicate that she knew anything of Gorch's possible connection with this case. Gorch was released by Boston, Mass. authorities on November 14, 1933 and returned to Philadelphia, Pa. to answer alleged extortion charges there. Evelyn Klimasefska, his mistress, was discharged at Boston on the same date, and placed on probation. On January 19, 1934 the case against Gorch at Philadelphia, Pa. was nolle prossed, and he was released to the Newark, N.J. authorities for prosecution on two warrants, and he is presently held in Newark in default of bond. There are also detainers against Gorch from New York City and Ossining, N.Y.

Subsequent investigation at New York indicated that Gorch and Gray with many other associates had been perpetrating real estate swindles, with women as victims, in the east. A counterfeiting violation on the part of Gray was discovered in Brooklyn, N.Y. Considerable data concerning the activities and histories of both Gray and Gorch, together with their associates, were obtained. Safety deposit boxes of Gray and Gorch were located at the National City Bank, New York City. Upon being opened each box was found to contain nothing but empty envelopes. Inquiry likewise showed the possible existence of such persons referred to by Gorch as Mickey, Bennie and Jack, and indicated that these names might be the names of three individuals presently residing at the President Hotel, New York City. No evidence has been obtained to link any of the parties mentioned above with the Lindbergh case. Gorch lived at 504 West 149th Street from March 6 to March 20, 1932, but is unknown at 537 West 149th Street, New York City. Subsequent to the return of Gorch to the Philadelphia, Pa. authorities he was questioned by agents of this Division as well as representatives of the New Jersey State Police and New York City Police Department at which time he repudiated the statement made by him at Boston on October 26, 1933 and gave as his reason for such repudiation that his statement of October 26th was designed for no other purpose than to have the authorities place Gray under arrest since he, Gorch, suspected that the anonymous letter written to the Boston Police which furnished the basis of his arrest was the work of either Gray or his wife or both. Notwithstanding this repudiation, however, this angle of the investigation will receive further investigative attention. Gray has not yet been located for questioning and the New York and Philadelphia and Boston Division offices have been engaged in efforts to locate him. He is presently believed to be driving a 1933 Pontiac 4-door Sedan, motor number 927148, serial 809562, which he registered in New York City in June, 1933, under the name of Walter G. Novack. A "Wanted Notice" has been placed in the Division files showing he is wanted for questioning.

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His handwriting was compared with the ransom notes by the Division Laboratory with the resultant opinion that "the specimen of the handwriting of Walter Gray is not sufficiently similar to the extortion letters to indicate that the handwriting in the extortion letters is his. This is so although some of the movements are similar and the forms of some of the words are very much the same."

Photographs of Gorch, Gray and Gorch's sweetheart, Evelyn Klimsefska, were exhibited to Dr. J.F. Condon who failed to identify them. Al Reich, who was present at the same time, likewise failed to identify these individuals as anyone he had ever seen.

Following is a description of Gray from records of New York Police informants:

Name	Walter Gray (true name believed to be Jęzowski).
Age	37 (in 1933)
Born	Warsaw, Poland, September 15, 1896
Height	5'4½"
Weight	196 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Mustache	At times wears small brown mustache
Marital status	Wife listed in City Directory as Alexandria Gray; informants advise maiden name of Gray's wife is Catherine Cloyman; now believed separated.
Eyeglasses	Usually wears glasses; sometimes smoked-glasses.
Occupation	Real Estate confidence man and alleged partner of Bruno Tomaszowski, 618-4th Ave., Brooklyn.
Scars	Small linear scar on left side of nose; face pock marked
Nationality	Polish; speaks Polish well and a smattering of German and Ukrainian.
Race	White

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Address Last known address, 752 West End Ave.,
New York City (Paris Hotel)

Peculiarities Always wiping eyes with handkerchief.
No vision in left eye; poor vision in
right eye.

War service Allegedly served in the United States
Army in France during World War
and reported receiving compensation
from Government.

Allegedly part owner with individual
named Thomas Deren, in hotel at Acra,
N. Y.

Criminal record as obtained from the records of the New York
Police Department (N.Y. Police No. B-116958 - 5th precinct).

1917 As Walter Wajkowski, Cleveland, O.
Larceny; on 6/20/17 State Reformatory
at Mansfield #9429.

1921 As Walter Gray, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Larceny; on 2/8/21 three years State
Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa. #11142.

9/12/33 As Walter Novack, Manhattan, Grand
Larceny; jumped bail; Det. Shibroski,
PP Squad.

8/12/33 As Walter Novack, Manhattan, Grand
Larceny; Dets. Mitchell and Shibroski,
PP Squad. Jumped bail.

Wanted by Det. Mitchell, PP Squad for bail forfeiture; complaint
#454, 9th precinct, 8/17/33.

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Photograph	On file, N.Y. Division Office
Handwriting specimen	" " " " "

Following is a description of John Gorch, from records of the Boston Police Department:

Name	John Gorch - aliases: Steve Luciw; Nelson; Steven Johnson; John Sallie; Steven Sidelnunk.
Age	38
Height	5'8½"
Weight	204 pounds
Build	Stout
Hair	Chestnut
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Light
Residence	19 Garrison St., Boston
Occupation	Wrestler and real estate operator
Marital status	Single
Race	White
Nationality	Polish
F.P.	Forwarded Division 10/25/33 by Boston Police Department.

Handwriting specimen	On file N.Y. office
Police number	Boston Police Department No. 33277
Photograph	On file N.Y. office

Criminal record as obtained from the Division:

As Steven Johnson; #8613, arrested 4/18/23 by State Police, Joliet, Ill.; charge, confidence game, disposition 1 to 10 years; as John Sallie, #78950, arrested 8/20/26, received Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N.Y.; charge, attempted C.L. 2nd degree; disposition 1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 6 months; as Steven Sidelnunk, #2484, arrested 11/19/27 by Police Department, Scranton, Pa.; charge, conspiracy to defraud; flimflam; disposition suspended sentence on payment of costs; as John Gorch #33277 arrested 10/21/33 by Police Department, Boston, Mass. charge S.P., robbery and extortion.

The following notation appears on above record: Magistrate's Court 1916, D.C.; discharged (as appearing on print #78950, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N.Y.).

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Following are descriptions of Mickey, Jack and Benny, furnished by Gorch:

Name	Benny	Jack
Age	28	30
Height	5'4"	5'9"
Weight	205 pounds	165-170 pounds
Build	Stout	Well built
Complexion	Light	Light
Hair	Black	Black
Eyes	Brown	Big brown eyes
Mustache or beard	Smooth shaven	Smooth shaven
Eyeglasses	No	No
	Rough talker	Prominent nose
Nationality	Jewish	Jewish
Appearance	"	Speaks good English dresses well.

Name	Mickey
Age	32
Height	5'9"
Weight	225
Build	Stout
Complexion	Olive
Hair	Brown
Eyes	"
Mustache or beard	Smooth shaven
Eyeglasses	No
Nationality	Italian
Appearance	Looks and talks like an Italian.

GERALD BUCCHOLZ, WITH ALIASES

On November 16, 1933, an individual who gave his name as Gerald Buccholz appeared at the branch of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, located at 29th Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, and informed the manager that he desired to open an account, and upon the account being accepted he made an initial deposit of \$2,000 in cash comprised of \$50 and \$100 bills. When filling out his signature card in the presence of the manager, Buccholz gave his residence address as 3021 Briggs Ave., Bronx, New York City, and remarked "Everybody knows where this address is because it is right in back of Dr. Condon's house, the 'Jafsie' of the Lindbergh case." Buccholz gave a business address of 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. The manager of the bank recalled that Buccholz hedged at the time of opening his account as to his first name and left the impression that he uses the names of Gerald and Samuel Buccholz. After Buccholz deposited the \$2,000 he put his hand in his pocket stating, simultaneously that he had some \$5 bills he would like to deposit, but on second thought stated "No, I will keep those for my personal uses." The manager of the bank further recollected that Buccholz was introduced at the bank on the date in question by one David Romyn, who has an account at the bank, and is said to be a close associate and friend of Dr. Leo Buerger of 275 Central Park West, New York City. Dr. Buerger is a well known and wealthy physician in New York and he also had an account at the bank. The manager of the bank further advised that Dr. Buerger has had Mrs. David Romyn (nee Annetta Kobb) in his employ for quite some time. It was the belief of the manager that Mr. and Mrs. David Romyn make their residence with Dr. Buerger at 275 Central Park West. The manager of the bank suspected Buccholz as a whiskey cutter or bootlegger, possibly in partnership with Romyn in the operation of a chain of liquor stores throughout Greater New York. In view of this suspicion and the statements of Buccholz with regard to Dr. Condon, the manager formed the opinion that Buccholz might have had some connection with the Lindbergh case, and consequently, on December 7, 1933, reported the matter to a Division Special Agent who was at the bank checking up on a \$5 Lindbergh ransom bill which had been discovered, which bill, however, was not traced to any of the individuals above mentioned.

A photograph of one Louis Buckhouse alias Buccholz, New York City Police Department No. B-46043 was exhibited to Manager Burch of the Corn Exchange Bank, who stated that same resembled the Gerald Buccholz who opened the account but he could not be positive of his identification.

In view of the suspicious circumstances surrounding Buccholz, Manager Burch decided to watch his account and also those of David Romyn and Dr. Buerger. In going through the cancelled vouchers at the bank, Manager Burch came across a check dated November 21, 1933 drawn by Dr. Buerger in the amount of \$15 payable to one William Faulkner. The check bore the endorsement of William Faulkner and also of Carl C. Christiansen, 4157 Edenhurst St., Los Angeles, Calif.

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Gerald Buccholz, with aliases

The cancellation stamp on the check indicated that it had been cashed at the Glendale, California branch of the Bank of America. Manager Burch advised that Dr. Leo Buerger during the year 1930 left New York City, and established offices in the Wilshire Medical Building, Los Angeles. Investigation by the New York Police and the New York Division Office has not developed to date that William Faulkner had any connection with the Faulkner family who formerly resided at 537 West 149th Street, New York City, or that he was associated with Gerald Buccholz. Investigation was conducted by the Los Angeles Division Office, which developed that William Faulkner was a commercial gardener; born in Ireland, and had spent the last ten or twelve years in Los Angeles. People who knew William Faulkner stated that he was honest and industrious, although not well educated, and that apparently at the present time he has a very profitable landscape gardening business. The owner of the house occupied by William Faulkner and his wife was positive that Faulkner had not been away from Los Angeles, on any extended trips, between July 18, 1932 and September, 1933, and apparently, therefore, he could have had no connection with the exchange of the \$2,980 in gold certificates on May 1, 1933, at which time the name of J. J. Faulkner was given on the deposit ticket. Further investigation by the Los Angeles Division Office developed that William Faulkner was employed as a gardener on the estate of Dr. Leo Buerger, Hollywood, Calif. since November 1, 1933 and that the \$15 check referred to by Manager Burch was in payment for services. Apparently William Faulkner had never been in New York.

The address telephone directory of New York City and the Bronx, lists a Gerald Bucholz, with an unpublished telephone, at 3021 Briggs Ave., the address given by Gerald Buccholz at the Corn Exchange Bank. The Briggs Avenue address is between East 202nd Street and Moshulu Parkway, Bronx, in the neighborhood of Dr. Condon's residence. The address telephone directory also lists a Samuel Buccholz with an unpublished telephone at 55 East 42nd Street, which is the business address given by Gerald Buccholz. The directory does not give the occupation or business of this individual. It appears fairly definite, however, that Samuel Buccholz of the latter address and Gerald Bucholz of the Briggs Avenue address are identical, it being noted that the party who opened the bank account at the Corn Exchange Bank stated he was known both as Gerald and Samuel Buccholz.

Inquiry at the address 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, which is a large office building, many of the tenants of which are said to be racketeers and gangsters, revealed that neither Gerald nor Samuel Buccholz was listed in the building directory. Inquiry developed, however, that the office of Buccholz was Room 922. On the door of this office appears the following "Benjamin Moyer - Attorney-at-Law". The telephone directory lists Moyer under the name and address given with listed telephone. Through the New York Telephone Company it was ascertained that Samuel Buccholz also has a telephone listed for the above office, however, that same was unpublished.

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Gerald Buccholz, with aliases

Inquiry at the offices of the real estate company which owns the office building in question revealed that an individual by the name of Gerald Buckholtz leased Room 922 on May 1, 1933; the only reference given by Buckholtz was Simon Manges, 14 East 42nd Street, New York City. The real estate company's records contain no information concerning Buckholtz except that he is in the insurance business. The company's records contain absolutely no information concerning the "Benjamin Meyer, Attorney-at-Law", whose name appears on the door of the office leased by Buckholtz. Information was received by the New York office to the effect that Buccholz was engaged in liquor activities and possibly was associated with a number of well known gamblers and racketeers of New York. However, this information has not been checked as to reliability.

Investigation as to Buccholz and the other individuals mentioned herein is still pending, the identity of Benjamin Meyer not yet having been determined.

The following is a description of Gerald Buccholz with aliases, furnished by Manager Burch of the Corn Exchange Bank:

Age	43 to 45
Height	5'10"
Weight	160 pounds
Complexion	Sallow; clean shaven
Eyeglasses	Wears glasses
Nationality	Possibly Jewish
Eyes	Dark brown
Hair	Dark and straight.

JOHN J. BAUMEISTER

Under date of May 25, 1932 information was furnished the New York Division office by the U. S. Narcotic Bureau of New York City, to the effect, it was the belief of Narcotic Agent William Mellon, that one John J. Baumeister, bearing the following aliases, John Clifford, Bauwoister, John Carey, Hohn Baumeister, John Lambert, Frank Lane and John Dawson, may be the "John" referred to by Dr. J. F. Condon as participating in the ransom negotiations.

According to Mellon, Baumeister attended a New York City grammar school where Dr. John F. Condon was principal. He lived near Dr. Condon at one time and some of his relatives are believed to be presently residing in Condon's neighborhood. According to Mellon, Baumeister shortly after the kidnaping was taken into custody and questioned by the New York City police and apparently established an alibi.

Mellon further stated that Baumeister is of German parentage and is said to speak that language; that he is well acquainted in the upper Bronx where the ransom negotiations took place, and formerly drove a taxicab in that vicinity. Baumeister has a long record including arrests for extortion, larceny, assault and robbery, receiving stolen goods, impersonating a Federal officer, dope peddling and forgery. According to Mellon, Baumeister several years ago was involved with a gang distributing dope in northern New Jersey, particularly in Newark and Jersey City; was also engaged in rum-running operations between New York and Canada, and has been associated with a number of well known New York gangsters including the late Jack "Legs" Diamond.

Baumeister, together with Max Kramer alias Max Feld; Morton Rothstein alias Alexander Rothstein; and Spiro Williams alias Spiro Galtis or Coltis alias William Spiro, were under investigation by the New York Division office in the year 1929 for impersonating Federal officers (New York File 47-549). Baumeister had represented himself as a Chief Inspector of Customs. His associates named above all had long records.

In many of his illicit operations, Baumeister, according to Mellon, was closely associated with one Mortimer Free, who formerly operated a private detective agency at 29th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, and who is now residing in Brooklyn. Baumeister about

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John J. Baumeister

weeks before the kidnaping, informed a Narcotic agent that his family was living on Decatur Avenue, in the Bronx. He is reported to be separated from his wife, who is presently unfriendly toward him.

Baumeister is also said to number among his acquaintances the party, Milton Gaglio (Dr. Condon's friend), who entered into the picture in connection with the ransom negotiations.

Handwriting specimens of Baumeister are being obtained by the Narcotic Bureau for comparison with the ransom notes; data are also being obtained relative to the extortion arrest of Baumeister, to determine his method of operation. Efforts are being made to obtain a recent photograph of this individual which will be shown to Dr. Condon and Perrone. The latter has already examined New York Police photograph (B-15871) of Baumeister and was not able to identify it as that of the person who on March 12, 1932 handed him a letter to be delivered to Dr. J. F. Condon. However, Mellon states that this picture is a very poor likeness of Baumeister's present appearance.

Baumeister is described as follows:

Age	: 47
Height	: 5'10"
Weight	: 150-160
Build	: Medium
Hair	: Dark Chestnut
Eyes	: Brown; deep sunk and "hypnotic"
Complexion	: Sallow
Smooth Shaven	
No eyeglasses	
American citizen of German parentage	
Race	: White
Occupation	: Claims to be salesman; was formerly truck driver in upper Bronx.
Relatives	: Wife and daughter (age 21) now residing on Briggs Avenue, Bronx (near Dr. Condon's residence). Has mother-in-law, Mrs. Glockner, who formerly resided at 3029 Briggs Avenue, corner of 202nd St. Bronx
Addresses: Last known	- 718 West 177th St. or 618 West 177th St. 308 West 72nd St. (in 1929) 331 West 36th St., all New York City

ARTHUR BARRY

The New York Office file relative to the possible participation of this person in the Lindbergh baby kidnaping consists entirely of clippings from daily newspapers published after the arrest of Barry, on 10/22/32, at a farmhouse on R.F.D. #1, near Newtown, Orange Mountains, N.J.

Barry, reputed as one of America's premier jewel thieves, escaped from the New York State Prison at Auburn, N.Y. during a riot of the inmates in July, 1929. Shortly after his escape he hid out in New York for approximately one year and then moved to Newark, N.J. residing there until July, 1931 at which time, using the name of James Tomer, he moved to a farmhouse occupied by one Otto Reuter, Barry having contacted Reuter (according to the latter) in answer to an advertisement Reuter had inserted in a New Jersey newspaper, offering room and board at \$2 weekly, for the sake of companionship. Reuter at the time was the only occupant of his farmhouse.

During his residence with Reuter, Barry sold rubber squeegees for cleaning windows, and each day, according to Reuter, Barry in a small automobile, owned by Reuter, would canvass the surrounding country, selling this article at various households.

Barry's arrest was effected by Newark, N.J. detectives after an informant advised of having overheard Barry plotting the kidnaping of the son of Jesse L. Livermore (from whose home Barry had previously stolen jewels valued at \$100,000); of the Lindbergh baby; of the infant son of Gene Tunney and of Julia Hodgson, 14 year old adopted daughter of Babe Ruth. Barry, according to the informant, was also heard to remark that "Lindbergh took him out of newspaper headlines and that it would be a great joke if he (Lindbergh) put him, (Barry) back in the headlines again." Subsequently, this was all done by Barry.

According to newspaper reports, Barry usually used a collapsible ladder in the robberies effected by him. He is also reported to have occasionally resorted to the use of Ethyl Chloride, an odorless anesthetic, to silence dogs that might be loose around the home he intended to rob and is reported to have used this method in silencing the dogs at the estate of Percy Rockefeller, one of the places he robbed. Barry is also reported to have habitually covered his feet with old stockings from which the tops had been cut and he is also said to be slightly lame. In this connection it will be recalled that the footprints found at the Lindbergh estate were reported to have been heavily on the outer edges and made by someone with stocking coverings over the shoes. Being lame and having been known to wear stocking coverings over his shoes, the opinion was advanced that the footprints in question may have been made by him.

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Arthur Barry

Opposed to all this conjecture is the statement of Otto Reuter to the effect that Barry was in the Reuter farmhouse the entire evening and night of March 1st, 1932.

According to the press despatches, Barry was to be faced by Dr J. F. "Jafsie" Condon, his footprints were to be compared with those found under the Lindbergh baby nursery window and he was to be questioned relative to the statements attributed to him by the Newark Police informant.

The New York office files do not contain any further information relative to the Barry investigation, however, it is common knowledge that the New Jersey State Police apparently were unable to connect Barry with the Lindbergh baby kidnaping and that shortly after his arrest he was turned over to the New York State authorities who returned him to the New York State Prison where he is still confined.

LEWIS V. CUMMINGS with aliases

Information was furnished the New York Division Office in November 1933, that one Lewis V. Cummings with the following aliases, Albert V. Kennedy, Young M. Cummings, Louis Cummings, Henderson, Hambley and Anderson, characterized as a "soldier of fortune", had been engaged in activities and made remarks indicating that he might be involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping. This suspect, who is said to be of Scandinavian extraction and who fits the description of "John" to whom the ransom money was paid, as a seaman has travelled extensively over the world, particularly in Mexico, South America, Australia, South Africa and China. In the Winter of 1931-32 he allegedly made remarks to the effect that he contemplated entering the kidnaping "racket", mentioning Colonel Lindbergh, among others, as a prospective victim.

Cummings worked at the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, N.J., three miles from Hopewell, in 1922, and has worked in various other institutions of a similar nature in the upper Bronx and Westchester County, N.Y. as well as in Connecticut and New Jersey. According to an informant, whose information has not as yet been thoroughly checked, Cummings was studying symbolism and the construction of ladders in a New York public library, prior to the kidnaping. The suspect is apparently familiar with the Bronx and New York City, and with the New England coast. His presence in New York when the crime occurred has been verified. Cummings is known to be a clever penman and to have served time for forgery. According to his own statements, he is wanted in a foreign country for murder. He was born in the United States, and is said to possess a speaking knowledge of several languages. During the Spring of 1932, Cummings apparently spent some time in an unknown locality in New Jersey, possibly in the company of one Sidney Friedlander of Inwood, Long Island.

In the latter part of March 1932, Cummings left in the custody of a friend in New York City, a number of sealed letters addressed to several of his intimate associates with instructions that if he failed to return at the expiration of six weeks, the letters should be mailed. Cummings claimed he was going on a "dangerous mission" and might be killed. The friend with whom the letters were left, becoming suspicious, opened them open and made copies of the contents. The following quotation from one letter is an example of the tenor of all of them:

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Lewis V. Cummings with aliases.

New York City, April 27, 1932.

"Dear Sid:

When you get this letter I will have kicked off. Verification will come through the War Department when they pay you the insurance or bonus Better not make any inquiries of the coroner as it might lead to embarrassing inquiry by thick-skulled officialdom."

Cummings returned about a week after leaving the above letters and they were returned to him.

Cummings' closest associates were the following: Earl Orrington of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Earl Reeves of Ridgewood, N.J.; Friedlander previously mentioned, and Sidney Maranov, who had an office at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, until the year 1933, at which office Cummings spent most of his time. Cummings was also quite friendly with a woman by the name of Miriam Surdez alias Mrs. Marjorie Chase, who appears to be from Morocco, North Africa. Cummings frequented literary clubs and the company of writers and authors, who apparently tolerated him because of his knowledge of foreign countries and his many experiences. He was regarded by many people who know him as being unsound mentally in some respects, and is known to have been under observation at one time as a mental case.

Photograph of Cummings was exhibited to Dr. Condon, who stated it bore a resemblance to the individual "John" to whom he paid the ransom money and that he would like to see Cummings in person. Numerous handwriting specimens of this suspect were examined by the Division laboratory and by Albert D. Osborn, and found to bear no similarity to either the ransom notes or the "Faulkner" deposit ticket.

There is information in the New York Office files to the effect that one T. Herbert Elder of Roslyn, Pa., while scouting around the Lindbergh estate and the place where the baby's body was found, picked up a white linen handkerchief, apparently home made, bearing the initials "L.C.". Elder claims he found this handkerchief in the bushes near Mt. Rose Highway, several hundred feet from where the baby's body was found. The handkerchief was found by Elder about July 1, 1932, and is presently being examined by the Division laboratory to determine whether certain stains appearing on it are blood stains. An effort will be made to determine, if possible, whether the above handkerchief was the property of Lewis V. Cummings.

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Lewis V. Cummings with aliases

Cummings has been described by former associates as follows:

Age:	33 years
Height:	About 6'
Weight:	170 lbs.
Build:	Rather slender, but powerful in appearance.
Hair:	Light brown.
Eyes:	Piercing blue eyes; one eye slightly crossed.
Racial features:	High forehead; high cheek bones.
Mustache:	At times has a small brown mustache.
Scars and Marks:	Has a number of long scars very noticeable from gun shot wounds, on back and front of one hand, believed to be the right; Thumb on same hand is half normal size.
Occupation:	Cummings served in the U.S. Army during the war, after which he has apparently followed the sea, and worked in various insane asylums.

It does not appear that Lewis V. Cummings is related to Marie Cummings, former Lindbergh nurse. Likewise, there is no indication that Lewis V. Cummings is related or in any way connected with Frank Cummings with aliases, who was at one time a suspect in this case. These persons are of entirely different descriptions and come from different sections of the country; investigation has exonerated Frank Cummings and his associate, Theodore Wodark.

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NICK DeAUGUSTINA.
LARRY VANDETTI.
CARLO VALENTINE.
JOHN DELANEY
JOHN ROSS (or RUSSO).

Under date of August 3, 1933, the Director advised the New York Office that The Attorney General had been informed by Lieutenant-Governor M. William Bray, of New York State, that Charles W. Lynch, reporter,

City News Branch of The Associated Press, possessed new information in this case. It developed that the information in question related to the participation of the above mentioned suspects in this kidnaping and extortion as communicated to Lynch by one John Wellen alias Jack King alias John J. Clifford alias Jack Roberts, true name Emil Wellenreiter, an ex-police informant. According to Wellen, during February 1932, while he was operating a garage at 152nd Street and Park Avenue, New York City, known as the Park Central Garage, he was approached by John Delaney, Larry Vandetti, Carlo Valentine and Nick DeAugustina, described by him as cohorts of John Ross (or Russo), (alleged leader of a gang of Italian thugs and racketeers operating in and from New York City), with the proposition that he participate in a kidnaping being planned by them as they desired him (Wellen) to act as the driver of the automobile to be used by the kidnapers. According to Wellen he at first indicated a willingness to join them but upon learning that their intended victim was Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, he desired to withdraw but the gang refused to permit him to do so. Wellen states that during the latter part of February 1932 he accompanied members of this gang on several trips to Somerville, Princeton, Blawenburg, Rocky Hill (where they had lunch or dinner at a roadhouse), and Harlingen, N.J., for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the roads in said vicinity and to permit the gang to locate a hide-out. Wellen claimed that on one of these trips they stopped in East Orange, N.J., at a place, with the owner of which the other members of the gang appeared to be well acquainted. He professed to be able to pick out the above mentioned places.

Wellen stated that he participated in several conferences with the above named suspects (excepting Russo) in the office of the Park Central Garage and that one Sammy Ordino (whose brother, according to Wellen, was electrocuted in the New York State Prison) would know of these meetings as he was present on at least one occasion and observed these men

at the garage; that on this occasion there were also present two girls known to Wellen only as Dot and Kate, as well as a man named McCullen, addressee unknown to Wellen. Wellen further stated that after the departure of the above named members of the Ross gang, he informed Ordino that he, Wellen would have to pretend to "go along with the gang", and prevailed upon Ordino to steal a "Buick Master Six" automobile for him; that Ordino did steal this automobile, and turned it over to him during the first week in February 1932; that this theft was pursuant to instructions received from the Ross gang, that he, Wellen, got another automobile for their use.

Wellen claimed that he subsequently determined not to participate in this kidnaping, and took from his garage a Chrysler Imperial Eighty Roadster, the property of one Nick Mangemelli, which was stored at the garage, and secretly drove this automobile to Urlton, N.Y. where he was arrested the following Sunday by Sergeant Wheeler of the New York State Police charged with auto theft. Wellen stated that he was subsequently returned to New York City, entered a plea of guilty to this charge and was sentenced to serve six months in the Bronx County Jail; that he completed his sentence and was released July 16, 1932. Wellen states that it was while serving this sentence that he heard of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby and immediately knew that the Ross (Russo) gang "pulled this job". Wellen claims that while at the Bronx County Jail he was visited by one Brett, a young Italian friend of Mangemelli; that Brett informed him that Delaney had sent instructions that he, Wellen, was to keep his mouth shut or he would "get the business". Wellen claims that on several subsequent occasions he was similarly admonished.

Wellen asserted that if he were furnished with new clothing, sufficient funds, an automobile to be registered in his own name, and authority from the Department of Justice to conduct his own investigation, he would be able to locate and renew his contacts with the above mentioned suspects, intimating that in this way he believed he could secure confessions or admissions or evidence to prove the participation of these suspects in the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

To date Wellen's story has not been completely checked. However, at their request, Wellen accompanied officers of the New Jersey State

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Nick DeAugustina, et al

Police over the New Jersey State routes he claimed to have driven with the Ross (Russo) gang, and during the course of this tour it was found that Wellen was unable to point out any of the places visited or persons contacted.

Descriptions of Vandetti, Valentine and DeAugustina were secured from Wellen, and the records of the Identification Division of the New York City Police Department checked for the purpose of determining if any of the suspects mentioned by Wellen were listed therein. This check developed criminal records for Carlo Valentino, Larry Venditto and Nicholas D'Agostino as the only persons bearing names at all similar to those furnished by Wellen as listed in said records. It is noted the descriptions of the three above mentioned suspects furnished by Wellen differ considerably from the descriptions of the similarly named criminals furnished by the New York Police Department, as follows:

	<u>Carlo Valentino as</u> <u>described in New York</u> <u>City Police records</u>	<u>Carlo Valentine</u> <u>as described by</u> <u>Wellen</u>
Age:	30	25 to 30
Height:	5'4½"	5'9"
Weight:	125 lbs.	175 lbs.
Build:	Medium	
Hair:	Chestnut	Black.
Eyes:	Hazel	
Complexion:	Medium	Dark
Nativity:	New York City.	
Residence:	2384 Hoffman St., Bronx, N.Y.	
Police No.	NYC Police #B-76897.	
Criminal record:	Arrested New York City 10/16/29 - assault and robbery.	

F.F.C.

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Larry Venditto as
described in New York
City Police records.

Larry Vandetti
as described by
Wellen.

Age: 27
 Height: 5'3"
 Weight: 131 lbs. (1929)
 Complexion: Medium
 Hair: Dark chestnut
 Eyes: Brown
 Build: Medium
 Scars: Large mole on left cheek.
 Residence: 4122 Digby Ave., Bronx, N.Y.
 Police No. NYC Polico #76898.
 Criminal record: Arrested NYC 10/16/29 -
 assault and robbery.
 F.P.C. None secured.

25 to 30
 6'
 180 lbs.
 Dark
 Black
 No marks or scars
 apparent.

Nicholas D'Agostino as
described in New York
City Police records.

Age: 19
 Height: 5'9½"
 Weight: 142 lbs.
 Hair: Dark chestnut
 Eyes: Brown
 Complexion: Sallow
 Occupation: Cook
 Nativity: Corono, L.I.
 Residence: 3875 Third Ave., New York City.
 Police No. NYC Police #100817.
 Criminal Record: arrested NYC 2/9/32 - robbery

Wellen was unable
 to describe
 Nick DeAugustina,
 John Delaney or
 John Ross (Russo)

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Wellen was permitted to examine photographs in the rogues' gallery, but was unable to pick therefrom a likeness of any of the above mentioned suspects. He was then shown the New York Police photographs of Carlo Valentino, Larry Venditto and Nicholas D'Agostino, all of whom it will be observed reside in the Bronx, N.Y. (as does Wellen), and whose names are practically identical with the names accorded the suspects by Wellen, but after having studied these photographs carefully, Wellen stated that same did not resemble in any detail any of the members of the Ross (Russo) gang who visited his garage at 152nd Street and Park Avenue, New York City.

At the Bronx County Jail, the visitors book covering the period during which Wellen was confined therein, was examined and reflected that with the exception of John Pinniano, 1326 Gillespie Avenue, Bronx, and Joseph Mangemi (probably the Mangemelli referred to by Wellen), 635 Morris Avenue, Bronx, who visited him February 18th and 20th respectively, Wellen's only visitors were his wife, Carrie Wellen and his sister Rose Lupson (Mrs. Carrie Wellen giving her address as 2178 Arthur Ave., Bronx).

The criminal record of Wellen as obtained from the New York Police Department reflects that Wellen's career started in 1915; that he has been arrested on eight different occasions charged variously with; September 1, 1915 abduction, sentenced Sing Sing, 1 year and six months to 5 years and eight months; January 21, 1919, burglary, dismissed; February 18, 1919, impersonating an officer, sentenced to New York County Jail; November 24, 1919, grand larceny, discharged; July 27, 1921 at Boston, charge bogus officer, no disposition; January 16, 1926 as fugitive from Norristown, Pa., no disposition; May 9, 1929 seduction, acquitted; February 17, 1932, grand larceny, six months Bronx County Jail.

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SAMUEL GOLDBERG alias SAM THE GAS MAN
alias SAM GOLD alias SAM GORDON alias
SAM KLINE alias SAM HARRIS alias SAM DAVIS

Goldberg, a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., maintains a home for his wife and two daughters, Sylvia and Violet, and one son Barney, in the vicinity of 52nd Street and Pine Street. He is a well known bootlegger and rum-runner, reputed to be the head of one of the principal organizations of that nature operated off the New Jersey and Virginia coasts. Until recently he operated several boats, the two principal ones being the "Sylvia" and the "Violet", named after his two daughters. Both of these boats were built for him by the ship yard at Norfolk, Va. then operated by John Hughes Curtis, with whom Goldberg is reputed to have been intimately associated.

During July and August 1933, Goldberg was incarcerated in the Duval County Jail, Jacksonville, Fla., in the absence of bond in the sum of \$100,000, awaiting trial on an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act. At that time there were two other indictments pending against him, one at Norfolk, Va. and the other at Baltimore, Md., both charging conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act.

Goldberg in 1933 is described as 36 years, 5'11½", 190 lbs., short body, long legs, long arms, big hands, long nose, light brown sandy hair, light complexion, smooth shaven, excellent teeth, eyeglasses with silver frame and temples. Description furnished by Bureau of Prohibition.

Goldberg was first brought to the attention of this Division in the instant matter, as a result of a letter to the Director dated April 18, 1933 from S. P. Hansen, 433 West Oak Avenue, Wildwood, N.J. It was subsequently developed that Hansen, some time previously, had been employed by Goldberg as a pilot for one of the latter's rum-running vessels. Hansen's letter was to the effect that he possessed information relative to Goldberg's connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping. Singularly enough while the investigation of this complaint was in progress and prior to being called upon to run out leads in its territory, the Jacksonville Office received a complaint alleging participation by Goldberg in the instant kidnaping. Apparently this latter complaint was entirely unrelated to the complaint of Hansen.

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Samuel Goldberg with aliases

Hansen's information was to the effect that under date of October 28, 1932, while passing the Reading terminal station in Philadelphia, he met one "Will", other name unknown, who had been in Goldberg's employ during the period of Hansen's employment by Goldberg; that upon inquiring of Will as to the, then, whereabouts of Goldberg, he was informed by Will that Goldberg had plenty of money with which to hide out and evade arrest as he (Goldberg) "was in on the Lindbergh kidnaping and was the man to whom "Jafsie" (John F. Condon) passed the money over the fence".

Investigation at Philadelphia, and inquiry of George Gordon, alleged former chauffeur for Goldberg, failed to identify anyone, employed or associated with Goldberg, as bearing the name or sobriquet of "Will"; however, it was ascertained that Hanson on March 8, 1931 "was taken for a ride" by Goldberg and Gordon, was badly beaten and shot, and left for dead by them, and consequently is very bitter toward Goldberg.

The information referred to as having been received at the Jacksonville Office, was furnished by one Walter Hayes, then a cell-mate of Goldberg in the Duval County Prison at Jacksonville, Fla. Hayes entered a plea of guilty to violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, July 20, 1933, and was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the U.S. Penitentiary at Atlanta. He subsequently volunteered information to Special Agent R.A. Alt to the effect that while occupying the cell with Goldberg, the latter, who according to Hayes could neither read nor write, had Hayes and another prisoner, one Howard T. Conn (subsequently returned to Washington, D.C. on perjury charges), write his letters and read his mail. Hayes stated that in addition to letters to and from his family, Goldberg corresponded with one Helen Walsh, Plaza Hotel, New York City, and with a woman in New York designated only as "Chippy", who was addressed c/o Helen Walsh; that in one letter to "Chippy", Goldberg cautioned her to instruct "John" to remain in the West End until further instructions were received from him, and subsequently intimated to Hayes that he (Goldberg) wanted "John" to remain in hiding because a Department of Justice agent (Prohibition Agent) had recently questioned him (Goldberg) relative to the Lindbergh kidnaping. Hayes also stated that on one occasion Goldberg informed him that at one time he "got plenty of money over the fence" which to Hayes indicated that Goldberg might have been

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Samuel Goldberg with aliases

the man to whom John F. Condon paid the ransom money.

With reference to the reliability of Hayes, Special Agent Alt advises that when originally questioned relative to the auto theft for which he was sentenced, Hayes lied constantly with reference to the violation, his past life and other matters, but that before arraignment he retracted all these statements and told the truth in every instance.

Goldberg was subsequently interviewed in the Duval County Jail, Jacksonville, Fla., and positively denied any knowledge of the Lindbergh kidnapping and murder.

Recently the Philadelphia Office conducted further investigation with a view to determining the identity of the "Will" referred to by Hansen, and of the "John" referred to by Hayes; also of other known associates of Goldberg, and as a result furnished the New York Office with photographs of Samuel Goldberg with aliases; Edward H. Dee alias "John"; George Wallace alias "John"; William Rapp alias "Ganns"; Louis Brodsky; Harry Hunkin; David Goldman; Harry Miller alias Morris Vernekoff alias Murray Werner alias Murray Trusdale and Sam Vernekoff alias Torisdale. These photographs were displayed to John F. Condon and pronounced by him not to contain a likeness of "John".

Goldberg is reputed to be a braggart and one inclined to attract attention to himself by fanciful stories of his exploits. Informant Hansen is frankly bitter against Goldberg. No information is listed regarding the acumen or credulity of Informant Hayes. He is known to have lied freely when it suited his purpose.

HARRY MEYERS; MURRAY MOLL; ISRAEL ALDERMAN; MOE SIDWAY

During September, 1933, an informant, name unknown to the New York office, advised a Special Agent of the Division at Chicago, that through a confidential source he had learned that the Lindbergh baby had been kidnaped by Harry Meyers, a hoodlum of Kansas City, Mo. and Murray Moll alias Murray Miller of St. Louis. He stated that Harry Meyers was killed about six weeks previously and that Moll was murdered in New York City about three or four months before; that the man who murdered Moll was supposed to be one "Chink" Sherman, a narcotic peddler on a large scale, in New York City, and a pal of the underworld character known as "zigi" also a killer, who is well known in New York. This confidential informant also stated that the Lindbergh ransom money had been handled by Israel Alderman alias "Jew Willie" and Moe Sidway, both of St. Louis. These two men were reported to have made several trips to Armenia or Belgium to "get rid of the Lindbergh cash." The informant also stated that "Jew Willie" was recently arrested by Federal Narcotic Agents at a summer resort sixty miles north of Minnesota, which resort is operated by one Dr. Goodrich, who is supposed to be well known to the Minneapolis police.

The same informant under date of October 8, 1933 wrote a letter to the Chicago office of the Division, further advising that Alderman was formerly bodyguard to Moe Sidway; that this pair made a trip to Belgium and Armenia once each year to get dope and while in Europe "they had gotten rid of the money." Further, that there had been a tremendous war in the gang over the distribution of this ransom money. He indicated that from information supplied to him the following persons were mixed up in the Lindbergh case and that the numerous deaths noted had occurred due to the feud concerning the division of the money:

Morris Moll alias Morris Marks alias Morrey Miller of St. Louis, Mo., killed in New York City.

Leo Schneider, St. Louis, Mo. dead.
Max Greenberg, St. Louis, Mo. dead.
Gus Berger, St. Louis, Mo. dead.
Abe Goldfeder, St. Louis, Mo. dead.
Harry Franks, Kansas City, Mo., killed in Hollywood, Cal.

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Meyers, Moll, Alderman, Sidway.

"Waxey" Gordon, New York City.
Charles Sherman alias "Chink", New York City
"Ziggie", New York City
"Annie" Kessler, New York City
Tommie Weber, New York City

This letter indicated that Morris Moll, Harry Meyers and Tommie Weber were supposed to have been the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby and that Moll dropped the baby while carrying him down the ladder; that Gus Berger, Abe Goldfeder and Charles Sherman were the ones who obtained the ransom money; that Greenberg, Moll, Berger, Goldfeder, Schneider and Franks were all killed on account of this fight over the ransom money and that this fight was started by "Waxey" Gordon who had Max Greenberg "put on the spot."

WM. PATRICK "SQUAWK" REILLY, et al

On March 4, 1932, four telegrams were sent from New York City by way of Postal and Western Union offices, from a telephone pay station in the Pennsylvania Station in New York, which were addressed to the Director, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. These telegrams were signed Al Dyer, who indicated that one Harry Sachs Hechheimer, an attorney with offices at 140 West 42nd Street, New York City, residence 333 West 55th Street, New York City, and William Patrick "Squawk" Reilly were implicated in the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.; that Attorney Hechheimer had received \$1000 from Reilly as a down payment for being the intermediary in this matter, with the understanding that he would receive an additional 25% of the ransom money if the negotiations were successful. The original telegrams mentioned above are in possession of the New York office of the Division.

Investigation established that Reilly was acquainted with an attorney named Hechheimer and also with an Al Dyer, whose true name was Albert Trepanier, and that Reilly and Dyer were on unfriendly terms over an automobile transaction. Investigation further developed that Al Dyer alias Trepanier, on March 4, 1932 was in Daytona Beach, Florida. Shortly thereafter Dyer was located by Agents of the Jacksonville Division office and interviewed with reference to the above mentioned wires addressed to the Director at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia. Dyer denied being in New York City on March 4, 1932, and further denied any knowledge of the telegrams sent to the Director on that date. Dyer admitted his true name was Albert Trepanier, and denied knowledge of any one else using the alias of Al Dyer, which he assumed about eight years previously because of some rules of some automobile racing association of which he was a member. Trepanier indicated, however, that some one may have used the name Al Dyer at the direction of William P. "Squawk" Reilly. Trepanier explained that in March, 1931 with four other men, he was arrested in Atlantic City, New Jersey, charged with conspiracy to defraud. The case as to him was dismissed. At the time of his arrest he owned and was in possession of a new 1931 eight cylinder Hupmobile sedan, which the Atlantic City, New Jersey police took from him and placed in storage at the Police Garage. Subsequent to the above arrest, "Squawk" Reilly, who was unknown to Trepanier, but who was acquainted with his companions, came to Atlantic City, N.J. from New York, to assist the arrested persons. Upon Reilly's arrival in Atlantic City and after he had learned that all persons arrested were broke, he is alleged to have immediately lost interest in the case, but obtained from the Atlantic City Police Department

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Wm. Patrick "Squawk" Reilly, et al

Trepanier's Hupmobile sedan. Reilly is said to have returned with this car to New York City, although no explanation has been given as to how Reilly obtained Trepanier's car from the Atlantic City Police Department. Trepanier thereafter sought legal advice as to how he could recover his Hupmobile sedan. A short while later Trepanier met Reilly in New York City and he spoke to him about the car but could obtain no satisfaction whatsoever from Reilly. He later contacted Reilly by telephone and in this conversation Trepanier was advised that Reilly had disposed of the car by sale to an unknown person. Trepanier claimed that prior to this trouble in Atlantic City, N.J. he had never seen "Squawk" Reilly, has seen him only once since that time, but has learned that Reilly is a professional crook, having been arrested as many as 87 times without having once been convicted.

Pursuant to the above, William P. "Squawk" Reilly was interviewed at his home, 25 South Munn Street, East Orange, N.J. Reilly readily identified photographs of such parties answering the names of William Connell, New Jersey State Prison picture #14139; Charles Sheppard, New Jersey State Prison picture #14140; Matt Smith, State County, Florida, picture #08388; and Alfred Dyer, Montreal, Canada #29076, as being parties known to him and individuals involved in a race track shake-down at Atlantic City, N.J., all of whom had been arrested in May, 1931 at Atlantic City, in connection with the race track case in which Dyer was released. It appears that Connell and Sheppard were released in that case and Matt Smith on March 28, 1932, at least, was still a fugitive from justice. Reilly indicated to Agents of the New York office that his sole interest in the above parties was in the arranging of the bond for them, and that in connection with the arranging of such bond he had exhibited Trepanier's Hupmobile sedan, which he later sold to obtain the moneys advanced by him for the purpose of obtaining Trepanier's bond. "Squawk" Reilly admitted being acquainted with Attorney Hochheimer due to the fact that Hochheimer had appeared to represent the above mentioned persons when they were arrested in Atlantic City. Reilly claimed he had no direct or intimate association with Hochheimer and characterized him as being a "little crazy."

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Wm. Patrick "Squawk" Reilly, et al

Under date of January 23, 1934, William P. "Squawk" Reilly, Jack Costa, George Kent and Terry Catina were arrested at Toms River, N.J. charged with attempting to bribe one of the Jury Panel, called in connection with the trial of the case entitled United States vs. Nicholas Delmore - Obstruction of Justice.

Following is Reilly's description obtained from the Irvington, N. J. Police Department:

Name : William Patrick "Squawk" Reilly
Age : 40
Address : 194 West End Avenue, New York City
Race : White
Complexion : Medium
Height : 5'7-1/2"
Build : Stocky
Hair : Black
Beard : Medium
Eyes : Blue
Irvington Police No. 1073
Fingerprints : $\frac{1 \text{ Roo } 10}{1 \text{ Roo } 9}$
Born : Baltimore, Maryland
Occupation : Salesman
Scar on top of head.

Following is Dyer's description obtained from the Atlantic City, N.J. Police Department:

Name : Alfred Dyer, Atlantic City, N. J. Police No. 7818
Race : White
Height : 5'10-1/2"
Weight : 181 pounds.
Build : Medium
Hair : Brown
Eyes : Brown
Age : 31
Occupation : Salesman
Fingerprint Classification: $\frac{1 \text{ RE } 4}{1 \text{ T } 4}$

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Wm. Patrick "Squawk" Reilly, et al

Following is a description of Harry Hochheimer:

Age : 48 years
Height : 5'9"
Weight : 145 lbs.
Build : Very thin

Sharp features very pronounced; prominent hook nose;
tortoise shell glasses; always carries a walking cane,
reported to have a sword encased therein which is
necessary because of his activities.

Born : United States
Admitted to practice law in the State
of New York on May 11, 1916 on motion
from the State of Maryland.

REO VERNE SANKEY alias VERN SANKEY

Subsequent to the public designation of Sankey as one of the kidnapers of Charles Boettcher, 2nd, he was frequently referred to in the newspapers as a suspect in the Lindbergh kidnaping. The New Jersey State Police, the New York City Police, and the Division's New York Office, have received no information that would indicate Sankey or his associates had any connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping. Likewise no information has been received by these various agencies that Sankey or his associates were in the vicinity of New York City on March 1, 1932, or at any other time. A thorough review of the New York Division Office file relative to Sankey and Gordon Alcorn developed no information that Sankey was ever in the City of New York; State of New Jersey, or in the eastern section of the United States. The file shows that Alcorn was in the territory of the New York Division Office on but two occasions during 1927, when he visited his brother Harold at Syracuse, N.Y., remained a few months, and worked as an engine wiper for the New York Central Railroad. During 1931, he is reported to have again visited at Syracuse. The tactics used by Sankey in the kidnaping cases in which he was involved apparently differ from those pursued in the Lindbergh case. Nevertheless, a considerable quantity of his handwriting was examined by Handwriting Expert Albert D. Osborn of New York City, who reported that same bore no resemblance to the Lindbergh ransom notes.

Sankey's photograph and that of his chief associate, Gordon Francis Alcorn, alias Gordon Alcorn, alias Gordon Elkhorn, alias Gordon Best, were exhibited to Dr. John F. Condon, who stated that same bore no resemblance to the individual "John" to whom he paid the ransom money in the Lindbergh case. It is stated, however, that the photographs of Sankey and Alcorn exhibited to Dr. Condon were rather poor specimens, and better photographs, when obtained, will be exhibited to Dr. Condon and the taxicab driver, Perrone.

A number of unreliable informants have communicated with the Division, alleging that Sankey is implicated in the Lindbergh case, but upon investigation, their information was proved unfounded. One of these was Oral E. Rathbun, a soldier, who has furnished alleged information on many important kidnaping cases. Investigation of his statements proved

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Reo Verne Sankey

them untrue, and indicated that much of his information was gleaned from newspaper reports.

Michael F. Kinkaid, Prosecuting Attorney, Ramsey County, St. Paul, Minn., after visiting the ranch of Sankey at Cann Valley, S.D. in the Fall of 1933, advised newspaper reporters that he found on the ranch, complete newspaper and magazine accounts of the Lindbergh kidnaping as well as a file containing information as to the earnings of Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey. The information given to the press by Kinkaid appears to be the basis for most of the newspaper articles connecting Sankey with the Lindbergh case.

Sankey was the Chief conspirator in the kidnapings of Charles Boettcher, Jr. of Denver, Colo. on February 12, 1933, which resulted in his indictment on March 29, 1933 together with Alcorn; Boettcher was released on March 1, 1933 after the payment of \$60,000 ransom. Haskell Bohn of St. Paul was kidnaped on June 30, 1932 and released after payment of \$12,000 ransom. Mrs. Vern Sankey was acquitted in the Bohn case but is being held for trial in the Boettcher case. Apparently Sankey's associates in the Boettcher case were Gordon Alcorn, Carl Pearce, Elvina Ruth Kohler Mrs. Sankey and Arthur Youngsberg. One Ray Robinson associated with Sankey in the Bohn case, was convicted and is serving a twenty-five year sentence.

Sankey was arrested at Chicago, Ill. on January 31, 1934, and Alcorn was arrested in the same city on February 1, 1934. Both were thoroughly questioned regarding the Lindbergh case but steadfastly denied participation in same, although they admitted their guilt in the Boettcher and Bohn kidnapings. Sums of money found in possession of these individuals were found not to be part of the Lindbergh ransom money.

On February 8, 1934, Sankey committed suicide in his cell at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he was awaiting prosecution on the indictment charging him with kidnaping Boettcher.

On February 9, 1934, Gordon Alcorn pleaded guilty in Federal Court at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in the Boettcher case, and on the same date was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Sankey, in default of bond, is being held in jail at Sioux Falls, awaiting trial in the Boettcher case.

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Reo Verne Sankey

Sankey was 42 years of age; 5'7" in height; weight 170 lbs.; heavy build; ruddy complexion; blue eyes; light brown hair; bald in front; has three small moles left side of chin and one small scar on back of one hand. He was an employee of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad of Montreal, Canada, from 1911 to March 1931, when he took a leave of absence to enter the United States and visit relatives, but never returned. Apparently most of his activities have been in the Dakotas, in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Denver.

Alcorn is 27 years of age, 6' tall, 170 lbs., slender build, sallow complexion, blue eyes, dark brown wavy hair, a Canadian, and a railroad fireman.

According to W.F. Schroeder of the State Identification Bureau, Lincoln, Nebraska, Sankey's present wife, Mrs. Fern Sankey, was the first wife of Vernon C. Miller, subject of the Kanoo case.

Neither Sankey nor Alcorn has a criminal record of any consequence, other than in the aforementioned kidnaping cases.

GARRETT SCHENCK

Schenck, who lived at Bedminster, New Jersey, and who had peddled fish in the vicinity of Hopewell, on June 10, 1932 was abducted by Private Detective John J. Devine and Ray Cummings of Johnstown, Pa. and transported via Devine's automobile to DuBois, Pa. where he was held incommunicado for approximately seventy-six days as a suspect in the Lindbergh case. This matter was investigated by Clearfield County, Pa. authorities, Pennsylvania State Troopers and Special Agents of the Division of Investigation. Their investigation developed no basis for suspecting that Schenck was involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping. Schenck preferred charges against the men involved in his abduction, and on September 7, 1932 informations were filed, and Justice of the Peace warrants issued at Clearfield, Pa. against Devine, Cummings and their confederates, Charles Horner and Edward Benshaw of Johnstown, Avery Conners and Frank Shugarts of DuBois, Paul Cupp of Johnstown, Russell Love, DuBois Chief of Police, and Reuben Rakeshaw of DuBois, the first two being charged with kidnaping and the remainder with being accessories, and all of them being charged with conspiracy. Information is not available in the files of this office as to the disposition of these charges. It is noted that although Schenck was kidnaped and taken from one state to another, there was no violation of the Federal Kidnaping Law since no ransom was demanded.

CHARLES W. SELICK (Suspect)
RUDOLPH DeBAROFF (Suspect)

Charles W. Sellick, an aviator, formerly of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., but more recently a resident of Daytona Beach, Fla., and one Rudolph DeBaroff, alias Captain Barras, alias Captain Rudolph M. Baraff, alias Count Rudolph DeM. de Baraf, for a time, were viewed as suspects. Considerable investigation was conducted by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and later by this Division. The former during February and March, 1932, maintained telephone surveillance over Sellick and DeBaroff at Daytona Beach, due to their association with Willie Haar and Nick Costa of Savannah, Ga., outstanding dope and liquor runners in the Southeastern part of the United States. This surveillance indicated that they perhaps were engaged in smuggling drugs, planning a revolution in Central America or possibly were involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping, the last because Sellick was said to have been in New Jersey at about that time.

Investigation developed that Sellick, recently engaged in rum running and other smuggling, had discontinued such activities during March, 1932, and was then preparing to leave for Ambasmundes Tegucigalpa, Honduras, S. A., with DeBaroff for the purpose of establishing air transport or mail line in Honduras. The investigation eliminated Sellick and DeBaroff as suspects and was discontinued at Daytona, April 1, 1932 after the Bureau of Internal Revenue had seized Sellick's plane and hangar and the Immigration Inspectors started checking on the citizenship status of DeBaroff, which government activity apparently frustrated the Central American plans of Sellick and DeBaroff.

Photograph of Sellick is in possession of the New York Division Office.

Descriptions of Sellick and DeBaroff, as furnished by
Narcotic Agent G. T. Sheegog:

Name	Charles W. Sellick
Age	45 years
Height	5' 10" to 6'
Weight	200 pounds
Hair	Blonde - grey at temples
Eyes	Brown
Build	Rough - rugged
Complexion	Red - coarse
	Left shoulder sags; swings arms when walking.
Marital status	Married; wife, Jeanette Schuman residing at 3512 Bowman St., East Lake, Phila., Pa.

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Charles W. Sellick et al

Name	Rudolph DeBaroff; aliases: Captain Barras; Captain Rudolph M. Baraff; Count Rudolph DeM. de Baraf.
Age	30 - 35 years
Height	5'5"
Hair	Light brown
Complexion	Fair
	Brown mole, size of small finger nail left cheek near mouth. Speaks English correctly but with decided accent; possibly affected; stylish dresser; bearing, cocky; struts.

WASLOV (VACLOV) SIMEK

Information was secured by the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department through an informant at Detroit that one Waslov Simek might be implicated in the instant case. Simek had been arrested at Detroit, Mich. on March 25, 1924, on a charge of attempted extortion in connection with a threat to kidnap the baby of Edsel Ford. Upon a plea of guilty to extortion Simek was sentenced to serve one to two years in the Michigan State Reformatory. Simek admitted that prior to the above sentence he had also served five years on a larceny charge (place not shown). After completing his sentence at the Michigan State Reformatory, Simek was deported by this government from the port of New York, on April 29, 1925, to Czecho-Slovakia, of which country he was a citizen. Simek had left his native country in October 1923. It is reported that his wife, Maria, and his father, Anthony, are both living in Czecho-Slovakia, and that he has an uncle, Jan Kontocky alias Skoltycki, residing in the United States at Chicago, Ill. It was established by the Intelligence Unit that Simek secretly left Czecho-Slovakia because of an arson charge against him, after his deportation there from the United States. Subsequently he went to Russia where he became involved in trouble with that government. The investigation by the Intelligence Unit further reflects that Simek spent time in India, South America, and finally settled in Santo Domingo. In the latter country he was employed by a public service corporation for about a year previous to the kidnaping, and required to make daily reports as to the readings of certain instruments. According to the investigation conducted by the Intelligence Unit, the records of the corporation establish that Simek was in Santo Domingo in the employ of the corporation on the date the Lindbergh kidnaping occurred.

A photograph of Simek, mixed in with a number of other photographs, was exhibited to Dr. Condon, by the Intelligence Unit. Dr. Condon picked out the picture of Simek from the group and said "Boys, you are hot, I want to see that man". However, Condon did not definitely state that Simek was the man "John" to whom he paid the ransom money.

At the time of Simek's arrest on March 25, 1924, his description was as follows:

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Waslov (Vaclov) Simek

Height	Born, Dec. 25, 1897 in Czecho-Slovakia.
Weight	5'4"
Build	123 lbs
Eyes	Medium slender
Hair	Grey-blue
Complexion	Brown
Marks	Sallow
	White raised mole outer corner right eye
	Horizontal scar left part of chin.

It is noted that this description does not agree with the description of "John" furnished by Dr. Condon. A considerable time after the exhibition of Simek's photograph to Dr. Condon by the Intelligence Unit, another photograph of this suspect was exhibited to Dr. Condon by a Special Agent of the Division, and Condon stated that it bore no resemblance to "John".

There is no indication in the report of Special Agent Frank Williams of the Intelligence Unit or in the Division files that handwriting specimens of Simek were compared with the ransom notes. It is the intention of the New York Division Office to obtain handwriting specimens and to make a further check of Simek's activities.

DEAN PRESTON SUTHERLAND, alias EDWIN LYELL EARL, alias
EDWARD L. EARLE, alias ROBERT FARNSWORTH.

In April, 1933 information indicating that Dr. Dean Preston Sutherland, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind. possibly had some connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping case, was furnished by Mr. Robert St. Pierre, Indianapolis, Ind. and referred to the Division. Investigation developed that Mr. St. Pierre first became acquainted with Sutherland early in 1930 while the latter was employed in a garage in Indianapolis. Sutherland claimed to have served with the Canadian Forces in Siberia during the World War; to have been shell shocked. He claimed personal acquaintance with a Colonel Morrow, who was in command of the American Regiment in Siberia and also claimed acquaintance with Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, stating that he had met him at Kelly Field, Texas, and also that he had been invited by the late Dwight Morrow to visit the Morrow family in Mexico City while Mr. Morrow was Ambassador.

Mr. St. Pierre further informed that he had a child who in 1930 was about 2-1/2 years old and was unable to walk or talk. Sutherland often visited his home and stated that he firmly believed all children who indicated the slightest degree of being abnormal should be "hit in the head with a hammer" asserting that is what he would do if he had such a child; that Sutherland apparently did not like young children, although he seemed very fond of dogs. He claimed to have been educated in the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and that his mother was residing in France; appeared to be well bred and spoke German, French and Russian and exhibited several war medals. Mr. St. Pierre stated that he had heard from some forgotten source that Sutherland stated he had been confined in the State Insane Asylum at Mattewan, New York, for a short period.

Mr. St. Pierre stated that about September 18, 1930 his wife received a letter through the mail which was typewritten and bore the typed signature "XY 2" and about two days later received a second letter bearing the same signature, receiving a third one a few weeks later and on December 21, 1930 receiving the fourth and last letter; that in all of these letters the writer threatened to kidnap St. Pierre's daughter unless \$500 was paid. Shortly thereafter Sutherland left Indianapolis supposedly for Hollywood, California.

Further, that about February 28th or 29th, 1932, at about 8:30 A.M., he received a long distance telephone call from either Camden or Trenton, N. J. inquiring if he would accept a collect call from Dr

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Misc - Dean Preston Sutherland

Sutherland; that he accepted the call and Sutherland requested a loan of \$40 stating he needed it immediately; that an emergency had arisen; however, Mr. St. Pierre declined to send the money to him. Upon reading of the Lindbergh kidnaping case a day or two later, Mr. St. Pierre forwarded the four extortion letters which he believed to have been written by Sutherland with complete information to the New Jersey State Police and they subsequently advised that they had been unable to connect Sutherland with the case.

Investigation developed no record of a long distance call mentioned by Mr. St. Pierre; that there was no record of Dr. Sutherland ever having been confined in the New York State Asylum for Insane at Mattewan, New York; no report of English Oval cigarette stubs, which brand Sutherland smoked incessantly, having been found at scene of crime; that Sutherland was unknown to Colonel Lindbergh and his family and that Colonel Charles H. Morrow, who commanded the 28th United States Infantry in Siberia, had never heard of anyone named Dean P. Sutherland, but had, however, met one Edward Earle, who was later identified as Sutherland, for the first time at Deportation Proceedings held at Washington, D. C. in April, 1922 on the deportation of Gregory Semenov. At those proceedings Earle testified he resided at St. Paul, Minn. and enlisted in the Canadian Army in Canada in August, 1914, served in the Royal Engineers of the English Army in Siberia in 1918, and was discharged April 20, 1920. Colonel Morrow had not seen or heard from Earle and knows nothing of his whereabouts since said hearings.

The record of the testimony of Edward L. Earle on April 13, 1922, shows that he was 20 years old; born at Winchester, England; resided at St. Paul, Minn.; joined the British Army August 9, 1913; served until April 20, 1920; went to Siberia from Petrograd, Russia with the British Railway Engineers and served in that territory from March 1917 to 1920.

This subject's criminal record as shown in the Division's files #14816 follows;

November 5, 1915, as Edwin Earl, #4293, received New Jersey Reformatory from Monmouth County; crime, false pretenses; sentence indefinite.

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July 30, 1917, as Edwin Lyell Earl, #11037, received United States D.B. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, crime A.W.O.L., obtaining money under false pretenses; sentence, one year.

March 6, 1925, as Dean Preston Southerland, #14816, arrested Police Department, Toledo, Ohio, charge suspicious person, 30 days and costs.

March 25, 1925, as Robert Farnsworth, #A40734, received Auburn Prison, Auburn, N. Y. as parole violator from Sing Sing prison; crime grand larceny, 2nd degree; sentence one year and three months to two years and six months.

His description as furnished by St. Pierre and others follows:

Name	: Dr. Dean P. Sutherland with aliases
Age	: 38 to 40 years
Height	: 5'8-1/2"
Weight	: 175 lbs
Build	: Stocky
Hair	: Black, short cropped, curly; closely shaved in back and around ears
Eyes	: Gray or blue; squinty; far apart
Complexion	: Medium dark
Teeth	: Good, even, some gold inlays
Nativity	: Probably not American born
Education	: Well educated, evidently for the medical profession; speaks Russian, German and French; alleged to have been instructor of Bridge
Clean shaven; heavy beard	
Scars & Marks	: Irregular scar right elbow; right arm squeaks when raised and lowered rapidly
Peculiarities	: Round head; intellectual broad forehead; thick lips speaks with deep, soft voice; smokes incessantly English Oval cigarettes; takes only two puffs of each cigarette and then discards same; always wears gloves; does not wear a hat; fond of dogs; dislikes children; is subject to fainting spells, alleged to be caused as a result of gas and shell shock.
Military record:	Claims to have been Captain in Canadian Army during World War and in the Diplomatic Service in Australia; claims to be an aviator; possesses four military medals.

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Misc - Dean Preston Sutherland

Various persons in Indianapolis, Ind. readily identified the Auburn Prison photograph of Robert Farnsworth with aliases, as being the Dr. Dean P. Sutherland in question. A number of anonymous notes - which were believed to have been written by Sutherland in Los Angeles some years ago were submitted to Albert D. Osborn, Examiner of Questioned Documents, New York City, for comparison of the handwriting with that in the Lindbergh ransom notes. After examination and comparison Mr. Osborn was of the opinion that the handwriting in these notes is entirely dissimilar to that appearing in the Lindbergh notes.

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ISIDORO UBALDI (Informant)

Early in March, 1932, a letter dated 3/12/32 was received by United States District Judge G. A. Carpenter at Chicago. This letter, signed "Isidoro Ubaldi" was to the effect that the writer possessed knowledge of the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby and of the whereabouts of the latter.

Investigation at Hartford and Waterbury, Conn. established that Isidoro Ubaldi was arrested 8/14/30 while employed at the Scoville Manufacturing Company plant, Waterbury, Conn. - charge - violation of Immigration Laws (illegal entry); that at an immigration hearing 3/30/30 Ubaldi stated that he had been born at Sconno, Italy, 4/3/76; that he entered the U.S.A. during 1924 entering illegally from Canada; that his wife, Rosa, and seven children were still residing in Sconno, Italy. It was further ascertained that Ubaldi was released on bond in the sum of \$500 furnished by the American Surety Company pending final arrangements for his deportation and thereafter failed to appear at the date designated; that his bond was forfeited and he is presently wanted by the Immigration Authorities.

Considerable investigation at Chicago was unsuccessful in determining Ubaldi's whereabouts and to date he has not been located or interviewed. Handwriting in the letter signed "Isidoro Ubaldi" was examined by A. D. Osborn, Handwriting Expert, New York City, who advised that same was entirely different from the handwriting of the ransom letters.

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J. FLOYD WILLIAMS
OSIASE MILLAIRE
EARL TANNEHILL
STANISLAUS GRABOWSKI
JOSEPH HUGO BECKER
MAX KUHNERT

As a result of the statement made by Fred J. Tompkins, a Red Carmody, then Prisoner No. 36579, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, to one Leo F. Reardon, ex-convict and retold by the latter to J. North, Jr. of the Fort Worth, Texas, Star Telegram, considerable investigation was conducted relative to suspects Grabowski and Williams and Becker.

As related by Carmody, the above named convicts prior to their charge from Leavenworth, discussed kidnaping in general with Carmody. Grabowski also known as Heinie Grabowski, and Max Kuhnert, in particular, discussed the possibilities of kidnaping the Lindbergh baby. Williams discussed the general possibilities of the kidnaping racket with Grabowski and Kuhnert.

Carmody designated Heinie Grabowski and Williams as the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, and advised that Williams was presently in Australia and Grabowski in Germany. He designated Joseph Hugo Becker as a person who planned the Lindbergh kidnaping in Leavenworth Penitentiary in the fall of 1931 and stated that Becker wrote the ransom notes. He further designated Grabowski as the man to whom Dr. J. F. Condon paid the \$50,000 ransom.

Investigation to date has developed that Williams is at present residing in San Angelo, Texas and has not been reported to have displayed any evidence of improved financial standing since the date of the payment of the ransom. Investigation indicates that he was apparently absent from San Angelo from Christmas, 1931 to March 16, 1932, but that known associates do not include any of the above named suspects.

Sample of Williams' handwriting has been pronounced by Albert D. Osborn to be entirely dissimilar to the handwriting on the ransom notes.

A specimen of handwriting alleged by W. W. Williams, a self-styled "Handwriting Expert" of Portland, Oregon, to be that of Mrs. J. Williams, and to resemble the handwriting of the "Lindbergh ransom letter" was submitted to Albert D. Osborn for comparison. Mr. Osborn is emphatic in reporting that the "Mrs. J. Floyd Williams" specimen compares unfavorably with the ransom letters.

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J. Floyd Williams, et al

Investigation also developed that Joseph Hugo Becker is at present confined in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, awaiting sentence for having escaped from Fort Riley, Kan. 6-28-31; Becker was returned to Leavenworth, from escape 6-25-32 and claims to have resided at Grass Lake, Illinois continuously from July 3, or 4, 1931 to date of arrest, June, 1932. Becker's alibi is still to be checked by the Chicago office.

Though all the other suspects mentioned by Carmody actually have served time at Leavenworth Penitentiary, there is no record there of Grabowski. This fact plus Carmody's statement relative to the present whereabouts of Grabowski and Williams, and the intimation that he could contact them in the countries where they are residing and secure confessions from them if despatched to said countries, creates doubt as to the truth of Carmody's statement, however, Carmody will be reinterviewed and further details as to the true identity of Grabowski secured.

Handwriting specimens of Millaire, Tannerhill, Becker and Kuhnert have been referred to Albert D. Osborn for comparison with the handwriting on the ransom notes.

Photographs of all the above mentioned suspects with the exception of Grabowski have been displayed to Dr. J. F. Condon who stated none resembled "John" of the ransom negotiations.

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J. Floyd Williams, et al

DESCRIPTIONS:

Name	Jay Floyd Williams, aliases: T. W. Robinson; Cash C. Crawford; John Frank Williams; J. F. Williams; Frank Williams; Mack W. Williams; Fred William Davis; Herman Purvis.
Age	58
Height	5'9 1/2"
Weight	161 pounds
Build	Medium stout
Eyes	AZURE
Hair	Dark chestnut
Complexion	Medium fair
Marks and scars	Mole 2 1/2" above left elbow, rear; Chlo. sqr. of 1/2 at 1" left frt. elbow; scar obl. of 1/2 at 1/4 above left wrist, rear; scar obl. of 1/2 on 1st joint left thumb rear.
F.P.C.	32 100 32 IMI
Photograph	N. Y. Office File
Specimen of handwriting	N. Y. " "

Criminal Record:

As John F. Williams, #----, Arkansas St. P. Little Rock,
Ark. from Waldron, Ark.; crime - larceny, August 7, 1898;
sentence, 4 years. Released by pardon May, 1899. Inquiry
by U. S. P. of Arkansas St. P. disclosed that Arkansas
had no record of this suspect.

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J. Floyd Williams, et al

As John F. Williams, #2666, received U. S. Penitentiary, LK, from Muskogee, Oklahoma, crime - burglary and larceny, 5 years; released 1/4/06.

As J. F. Williams, 9425, received Washington State Penitentiary from Snohomish County, crime - Arson 1st degree; sentence - 5 to 10 years, Paroled May 8, 1922.

As Jay Floyd Williams, #5282, received U. S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, from Portland, Oregon; crime - using mails to defraud. Sentence, 5 years. Escaped August 10, 1926; returned to prison December 27, 1928. Out of prison 870 days. Loss of all good time.

Name	Osiase Joseph Noel Millaire; aliases: Osiase Miller, alias Asias Miller.
Age	42
Height	5'8½"
Weight	162 pounds
Build	Medium Muscular
Complexion	Sallow
Hair	Black
Eyes	Chestnut, dark
Nativity	Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Relative	Mrs. D. Frichette, relationship not stated, Hull, Quebec.
Specimen of handwriting	N. Y. Office file
F.P.C.	(9) $\frac{9}{17}$ $\frac{R}{Aa}$ $\frac{14}{13}$
Photograph	N. Y. Office file
Criminal Record;	

As Osiase Miller, #4630, received St. Vincent DePaul Penitentiary, Canada; crime - shop breaking and theft; sentence 3 years; discharged May 13, 1908.

As Asias Miller, #F-96 (G) 90, received Kingston Penitentiary, Canada; crime - theft from person; sentence 1-5 years; paroled June 10, 1913; date of discharge from parole not given.

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As Osiase Miller, #2948, arrested Detroit, Michigan, September 20, 1930; charge - violation Immigration Act; released to U. S. Author:

Name	Earl Tannehill; aliases: Jack Evans; Jesse Hale.
Age	27
Height	5'11 1/2"
Weight	183 pounds
Build	Muscular
Eyes	Azure
Complexion	Medium
Hair	Chestnut blond
Marks and scars	Pit scar above root of nose
Photograph	Attached for New York office
Specimen of handwriting	Attached for New York office
F.P.C.	(10) $\frac{1}{1} \frac{R}{AR} \frac{15}{12}$

Criminal record:

As Earl Tannehill, received Osage County Jail, Pawhuska, Okla. 1924, 30 days violation National Prohibition Act; released by expiration.

As Earl Tannehill, arrested P. D. Dept., Bartlesville, Okla. Speeding - fined \$7.50; released.

As Jake Clark, arrested Muskogee, Oklahoma; charge - investigation; released.

As Earl S. Tannehill, #4019, arrested Tulsa, Okla., crime - violation N.P.A., received U.S.I.R., Chillicothe, O. July 17, 1929; sentence 2 years.

Taken from United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan. March 14, 1930, on a writ of Ad Prosequendum to Pocatello, Idaho. Returned to prison March 19, 1930.

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Name	Joseph Hugo Becker
Age	36
Height	5'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Weight	157 pounds
Build	Medium Muscular
Hair	Black mixed with gray
Eyes	Light olive
Complexion	Medium light
Nativity	Hungary
Color	White
Marks and scars	Faint scar of $\frac{1}{2}$ vertical on right jaw. By personal observation it was noted Becker does not have a tatoo on either of his legs.
Photograph	N. Y. office file
Specimen of hadnwriting	" " "
Occupation	Artist
F.P.C.	(18) $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{UOO}{UOO}$
Criminal Record	No previous record on file and he denies previous record.
Speech	Talks with foreign accent (personal observation)

Name	Lax Kuhnert
Age	42
Height	5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	203 pounds
Build	Stout
Hair	Black
Eyes	Azure slate
Complexion	Medium
Occupation	Farmer
Color	White
Marks and scars	Tattoo nude woman standing on ball left forearm ant.; Flesh growth at loft and right elbow. Scar irregular at 2" at right wrist ant.
Photograph	N.Y. office file
Specimen of handwriting	" " "
F.P.C.	(27) $\frac{13}{32}$ $\frac{R}{W}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{23}{23}$
Criminal record	No previous record on file.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Subjects and Suspects
J. Floyd Williams, et al

The description of Stanislaus Grabowski has not been
obtained.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

FRAUDS, HOAXES and UNFOUNDED
INFORMATION

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John Hughes Curtis, et al
Arthur L. Hitner
Gaston B. Means, et al
James Oscar Farrell alias
Jack Farrell
Miss Betty Jane Guthrie, re
R.F.D. Lemon, with aliases

FRAUDS, HOAXES & UNFOUNDED INFORMATION

JOHN HUGHES CURTIS, et al

Shortly after the kidnaping, a formerly wealthy and rather prominent shipbuilder of Norfolk, Va., John Hughes Curtis, advised the press that he had knowledge as to the identity of the kidnapers, and offered his services as an intermediary. His overtures were at first ignored by the Lindberghs because they felt that through Dr. Condon they were in touch with the real kidnapers, and because Curtis furnished no proof of his alleged contact.

After the payment of the ransom money, by Dr. Condon, on April 2, 1932, Curtis continued his activity in the case, in association with Dean H. Dobson-Peacock, an Episcopal Clergyman, Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., and Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, retired, of Norfolk. On one occasion, Reverend Dobson-Peacock journeyed to New York City and contacted Arthur L. Hitner, a confidence man, previously mentioned in this report. Hitner apparently was merely an intermeddler in this phase of the case and had no direct connection with the matter. When Dr. Condon failed in his efforts to bring about the return of the child, the Lindberghs turned to Curtis who tried to persuade Lindbergh to deposit \$25,000 in a Norfolk bank, not to be paid to the kidnapers, however, until the baby was returned. Curtis claimed he had seen the \$50,000 paid by Dr. Condon, that the baby was being held on a boat at sea, and that he, Curtis, was in communication with the kidnapers by wireless. Curtis turned over to Lindbergh various decoded wireless messages allegedly received from the kidnapers, whose leader was identified by Curtis as one "Dynamito", the others he designated as "Hilda", "John", and one Maurice Truesdale. For nineteen days up to May 12, 1932, the date the baby's body was found, Colonel Lindbergh and Curtis were at sea on the yacht "Marcon" owned by Colonel Charles Consolvo, a friend of Curtis, trying to make contact with the kidnapers.

Some credence was given to the story of Curtis because he was known to be friendly with various rum-runners operating in the vicinity of Norfolk, among these being Jesse E. Foster of Irvington, N. J. and Sam "The Gas Man" Goldberg of Philadelphia, Pa. Curtis built several "rum" boats for the latter individual who is mentioned in detail under "Subjects and Suspects".

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John Hughes Curtis, et al

An investigation after the finding of the body, revealed that the story of Curtis was untrue, and on May 17, 1932 he confessed that his entire story was a figment of his imagination and was concocted for the sole purpose of selling it to the newspapers. Both Curtis and the police investigation absolved Admiral Burrage of any complicity in the fraud, although there was some question as to the possible guilty knowledge on the part of Reverend Dobson-Peacock. The various rum-runners acquainted with Curtis were cleared of suspicion by the New Jersey State Police.

Curtis was convicted on July 2, 1932 on a charge of giving false information to the authorities, and on July 11, 1932 was sentenced to serve one year in the New Jersey State Prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000; he was released before serving his full sentence.

ARTHUR L. HITNER with aliases

On April 2, 1932, Arthur L. Hitner, an alleged confidence man, under indictment at Buffalo, N.Y. for violation of the National Bank Act, conferred at Washington, D.C. with former Assistant Attorney General John Marshall and Assistant United States Attorney, Mrs. Rebekah Greathouse, said to be distantly related to Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, and stated that while installing electric light plants he had come in contact with members of the Purple, Capone, and "Legs" Diamond gangs, and that he knew the baby had been stolen and taken to a place in the Catskill Mountains and later brought to New York City.

Hitner was later interviewed at the New York Office of the Division and alleged that he is certain that the Lindbergh baby was kidnaped by Harry Fleisher and Abe Wagner, members of the Purple Gang, whom he had seen at Catskill, N.Y. in Jack (Legs) Diamond's hangout on February 29, 1932 at which time he overheard their conversation to the effect that they were going to pull off a job in New Jersey where the use of a ladder would be necessary. Further, that this conversation took place at the Smith House in Catskill, N.Y. operated by one Joe Burnstein. That the men in question returned to Catskill the following Monday night in an old Dodge Sedan. That on the morning of March 2nd, at Syracuse, N.Y., he and his wife observed the headl

In the papers regarding the disappearance of the Lindbergh baby, and immediately associated the parties previously mentioned with the kidnapping; that he telephoned Burnstein relative to a check and that this Burnstein informed him that if he would go to 5006 West 22nd Street, Cicero, Ill. he could make \$5,000; that he proceeded to that address and by devious means and circumstances, which he related, obtained the money and proceeded to Chicago where he was instructed to go to Washington, D.C. and to see certain high ranking government officials in connection with Al Capone's turning over the baby for certain considerations, which commission he attempted to carry out but was unsuccessful.

On April 13, 1932, Hitner telephoned the New York Office and indicated he had been in Brooklyn, N.Y. all the previous night and had information as to three parties who previously had no money but now were in possession of ample means, and he believed same consisted of all new bills. He was instructed to communicate such information to the New Jersey State Police, it having been noted that he had previously been in communication with Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Schwarzkopf.

On April 21, 1932, Hitner at New York City, telephoned Dean H. Dobson-Peacock of Norfolk, Va., who at that time was associated with John Hughes Curtis and Admiral Guy Berrage in connection with Curtis' alleged negotiations with the kidnapers. Hitner instructed Reverend Dobson-Peacock to come to New York immediately in connection with the restoration of the Lindbergh baby. Reverend Dobson-Peacock came to New York and met Hitner as requested. With much mysterious by-play Hitner attempted to intimidate Dobson-Peacock, trying to elicit the information he had concerning the kidnapers; Hitner later attempted to convince Peacock that he could locate the baby but that Peacock would have to raise a certain amount of money. Later both Rev. Peacock and Hitner talked to Mrs. Greathouse at Washington on the telephone, informing her that the baby would be delivered to her in the near future. Several other persons were associated with Hitner during these proceedings, and Rev. Peacock later tentatively identified a photograph of Gaston B. Means as one of the persons whom he met with Hitner.

Under date of May 7, 1932, Hitner using the name "Markle" addressed a letter to Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, Washington, D.C., requesting her to answer certain specified questions regarding her association and dealings with Means, and referred her to Mr. John Marshall or Mrs. Rebekah Greathouse as to his identity. Mr. Marshall advised that at the time

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Arthur L. Hitner with aliases

Hitner was in Washington he was out of funds and Mr. Marshall endorsed a \$75. draft for Hitner and subsequently had to make it good. Hitner gave Mr. Marshall as security some apparently worthless gold mining stock.

On May 25, and 26, 1932, Hitner introduced one Joseph Mass alias Lorraine, a convict on parole, to an agent of the Division, in an undercover manner. Hitner and Mass made numerous allegations as to their knowledge of concerted activities of John F. Condon, Peacock and Gaston B. Means. Later, however, in a signed statement Lorraine advised that this information was fabricated by Hitner and that he had carried on the fraud at the suggestion of Hitner.

In June 1933, Hitner contacted William C. Merchant, attorney-at-law, and informed him in great detail that the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby were Harry Fleisher, Dutch Wagner and Norman Hill, and two unknown parties; that Norman Hill, known as "Hilly" was Hitner's chauffeur and drove Hitner's Chrysler automobile from Saugerties, N.Y. to use in the kidnaping on the night the child was taken; further that the body identified as that of the Lindbergh baby was one taken from a Westchester County cemetery, and that the Lindbergh baby is still alive, and that he, Hitner, is aware of its whereabouts. Mr. Merchant apparently intends to develop Hitner's story and stated that he has offered it to the Hearst newspapers for \$50,000 of which he was to get 40% and Hitner 60%.

In December 1933, Hitner contacted Mr. James H. McGillan, attorney-at-law, Green Bay, Wisconsin, and also informed him in much detail that on the night of the kidnaping he had loaned his car at Catskill, N.Y. to Dutch Wagner and Harry Fletcher of Detroit, who were associated with Waxey Gordon in the liquor business; that those two men left the Smith House, Catskill, N. Y. on that night with his chauffeur, Norman Hill. Hitner claimed that later he had returned to New York "with some special deputies from the Department of Justice" and cooperated with some operative whose name he did not state, and that subsequently Waxey Gordon and Dutch Schultz had threatened to shoot him.

It appears that Hitner also attempted to work a confidence game on Mr. McGillan in connection with \$75,000 in securities which he alleged he had in a safe deposit box in Toronto, Canada. Hitner asserted that the

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Arthur L. Hitner with aliases

Lindbergh baby was alive; that he knew its location. Late in December 1933, he left Green Bay for the purpose of procuring the child in the vicinity of New York City, and on December 23, 1933, McGillan received a telephone call from Hitner at El Paso, Texas, claiming that he had the child with a nurse and also the ransom money; on December 31, 1933, Hitner again called from Los Angeles, California, where he drew at least two drafts without authorization, on the Northern Trust Company, Green Bay, Wisconsin, of which Mr. McGillan was president, which drafts were not honored.

Hitner's criminal record, Division No. 378227, is set out herein, inasmuch as he is a fugitive and it is possible that he may appear in various parts of the country, attempting to use his story of the Lindbergh kidnaping for fraudulent purposes:

As Arthur S. Hitner, #36068, arrested P.D., Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1917, charge - false pretenses and larceny. Discharged on first charge; held for Lock Haven, Pa. on second charge.

As Arthur Linderman Hitner, #K-1207, arrested by State Police, Sidney, N.Y., April 15, 1931, charge - grand larceny, 2nd degree; charges withdrawn-Disch.

~~As~~ Arthur L. Hitner, #L-378 arrested by State Police, Sidney, N.Y. January 29, 1932, charge - fugitive from justice and grand larceny 2nd degree; held for extradition on first charge; discharged on second charge.

As Arthur Hitner, #5184, arrested P.D., Miami, Fla., June 22, 1932; charge - fraud; ordered out of town - hours.

As Arthur L. Hitner, #--, arrested Sheriff's office, Warrenton, Va., Oct. 3, 1932; charge - bad checks.

As Arthur Linderman Hitner, #42108, arrested P.D., Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1932; charge - false pretenses; 90 days District of Columbia Reformatory at Occoquan, Va. on two charges of false pretenses, sentences to run consecutively.

As Arthur L. Hitner, #5223-33, A. and J., Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, 1932; charge - false pretenses (3 cases), fugitive; 60 days on each of first three charges, to run consecutively. rel. to U.S. Marshal for return to Albany, N.Y., May 6, 1933 on charge of conspiracy, 37 P.C.

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As William Wightman, #1025/33, arrested F.D., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, August 26, 1933, charge - fraud at Burlington, Ontario, Canada; disposition, ret.

The following notations also appear on record:

Wanted at Buffalo, N.Y. as bond defaulter on National Banking Act indictment by U.S. Marshal. Notified 10/7/32.

As Arthur L. Hitner, arrested 2/17/32, P.D., New York, N.Y.: bad check; 2/23/32, dismissed.

As Arthur L. Hitner, indicted at Rochester, N.Y. violation of National Bank Act; did not appear at trial; nolle entered 10/19/32.

WANTED: As Arthur L. Hitner (poss. ident.) 7/21/35, released on bail from County Jail, Malone, N.Y., charge, conspiracy; failed to appear. Notify Sheriff's Office, Malone, N.Y.

Description of Hitner as furnished by Mr. McGillan follows:

Age:	About 50
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	185 lbs.
Build:	Medium.
Hair:	Dyed jet black, apparently gray.
Eyes:	Uncertain color - believed bluish gray.
Complexion:	Medium.
Scars:	Cut scar between eyes extending to forehead and on one side of nose. Bullet wound in arm - which arm unknown.
Occupation:	Cosmetic chemist - bootlegger.
Marital Status:	Married.
Race:	White.
Nationality:	American.

GASTON B. MEANS and NORMAN T. WHITAKER
alias "THE FOX" alias NEIL WILLIAMS

Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of Washington, D. C., about March 4, 1932, conceived the idea that she could be of possible assistance to Colonel Lindbergh in procuring the return of his child. In this connection she thought of Gaston B. Means as an individual who might establish the necessary underworld contacts. Mrs. McLean was acquainted with Means because of the fact that during the Harding administration he had performed certain investigative work for her husband. Mrs. McLean located Means at his Chevy Chase, Maryland home, and requested that he get in touch with her, which he did the evening of March 4, 1932. Mrs. McLean stated her reasons for her desire to see him, and he at once told her he was quite positive he could establish contact with the kidnapers, because a few weeks before he had met a friend of his in a New York speakeasy, who approached him with reference to "pulling off a big kidnaping." Means informed Mrs. McLean that he refused to participate in the contemplated kidnaping and that since the disappearance of the Lindbergh child, he had concluded that this friend and the latter's associates were the kidnapers. On the following day Means reported back to Mrs. McLean that he had "made contact" with the people who had the baby, and requested that Mrs. McLean obtain Colonel Lindbergh's permission for him to work on the case privately. Means also requested that Mrs. McLean arrange for a Catholic priest to cooperate as the kidnapers desired to deliver the child to a priest when the appropriate time arrived. Later, Mrs. McLean put Means in contact with Captain E.S. Land, United States Navy, a cousin of Colonel Lindbergh, with Father J. Francis Hurney, a Catholic Priest of Washington, D.C., Colonel Robert E. Guggenheim of New York, and Robert F. Fleming of Washington, D.C., to whom Means narrated a story that he had become acquainted with one of the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby while he, Means, and this kidnaper known as "The Fox" were serving time in Atlanta Penitentiary. Means did not go into particulars nor produce any proof that he was in touch with the real kidnapers. As the result of a conference with the above individuals, it was agreed that Mrs. McLean should furnish the necessary funds to effect the baby's return. Subsequently, Colonel Lindbergh gave his approval of Mrs. McLean's plans, without knowledge, however, that Means was her informant.

On March 6, 1932, Means informed Mrs. McLean that the kidnapers had doubled their original ransom demand of \$50,000 and requested Mrs. McLean to procure \$100,000 cash in unmarked bills. Mrs. McLean obtained this money as instructed by Means and delivered the same to him on March 7, 1932 in her Washington, D. C. home in the presence of Reverend F. J. Hurney. No record was made of the serial numbers of the bills. Means stated he would give the money to the kidnapers, who would return the baby directly to Mrs. McLean on a future date not specified.

Means kept Mrs. McLean waiting at her Washington residence and also at Fairview, her country home near Washington, from March 6 to March 18, 1932, daily expecting delivery of the child to her. He offered, from time to time, various excuses for the delay, stating that the kidnapers were having difficulty in "getting through the heavy police ring drawn around the baby." Because of this difficulty, Mrs. McLean suggested that delivery be made at her summer home in Aiken, South Carolina, and Means acquiesced in this plan. On March 18, 1932 he requested \$4000 additional funds for expenses of the kidnapers, and this sum was given to him by Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean and her retinue of servants arrived at Aiken, South Carolina on March 20, 1932. Subsequently, on March 22nd, Means and "The Fox", later identified as Norman Whitaker, arrived at Aiken where Means introduced "The Fox" to Mrs. McLean as a representative of the kidnapers. "The Fox" informed Mrs. McLean that the baby was well and happy and would be delivered at Aiken no later than March 23, 1932. As on previous occasions, nothing happened, and Means made further excuses for the delay.

During the period of the above "negotiations" Means and his relatives expended for personal purchases in the neighborhood of \$1000, in nearly every instance tendering a \$100 bill.

After several days' absence from Aiken, during which time Mrs. McLean was patiently waiting for delivery of the baby, Means returned and explained that rival gangs were attempting to take the baby from "his crowd," resulting in delay.

On April 1, 1932 Means advised Mrs. McLean that "The Fox" had "broken through the lines with the baby" and was on his way to El Paso, Texas, where he could deliver the baby safely and get across the border into Mexico. Means and Miss Elizabeth Nelson, McLean nurse, proceeded to El Paso to receive the baby. Prior to their departure, Mrs. McLean gave Means \$1000 cash as expense money for the trip. The two arrived at El Paso on April 4, 1932, where Means apparently devoted his entire time to drinking bouts with various friends. Pursuant to Means' request, Mrs. McLean proceeded to El Paso to receive the baby, arriving on April 7, 1932. Upon arrival, she was informed by Means that the baby was not well and was suffering from diarrhea. During her stay in El Paso, Mrs. McLean was again approached by "The Fox" who made excuses for the delay. After a few days, Mrs. McLean tired of the delay and returned to Washington, D.C. but before leaving gave Means an additional sum of \$1200, which was to be used in shadowing "The Fox" to prevent a double-cross. Means also informed Mrs. McLean at this time that he was arranging to place in escrow the \$50,000 ransom money paid by Dr. Condon in New York City. After Mrs. McLean's departure Means collected an additional sum of \$200. from the nurse, Miss Nelson. On April 9, 1932, Means and "The Fox" departed for Chicago leaving Miss Nelson in El Paso to receive the baby which they informed her would be delivered on April 11, 1932.

On April 13, 1932, Means appeared at Mrs. McLean's Washington, D.C. home and proposed that she raise \$35,000 in "good money" which would be given to the kidnapers in exchange for \$49,000 of the \$50,000 marked money paid to them by Dr. Condon. Mrs. McLean made an attempt to raise the \$35,000 but was stopped by her attorneys.

On April 17, 1932, Mrs. McLean requested that Means return her \$100,000 and he informed her that it was at his brother's place in Concord, North Carolina, and that he would proceed there immediately and procure it. On April 21, 1932, not having heard from Means for several days, Mrs. McLean had Father Hurney call at the Means' home near Washington, D.C. to find out what he had done about the money. Means appeared to be surprised when Father Hurney asked him about the money and stated that he had actually proceeded to Concord, picked up the money, and was on his way back to Washington, when he was stopped on the highway near Alexandria, Virginia, by an unknown man who said he represented Mrs. McLean, gave the proper code number, and demanded the money. Means further informed that inasmuch as this man claimed to be Mrs. McLean's representative and knew the code, he gave him the money.

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The whole matter was referred to the Division of Investigation by Mrs. McLean's attorneys on May 3, 1932, and on the following day a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Washington, D.C. charging Means with larceny after trust, of \$100,000 from Mrs. McLean. He was arrested on May 5, 1932, and subsequently indicted for larceny after trust and embezzlement in connection with the sums of \$100,000 and \$4000 obtained by him from Mrs. McLean. Means was convicted on June 13, 1932, without taking the Witness stand or offering any defense whatsoever. On June 15th he was sentenced to serve fifteen years in the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. "The Fox", Norman T. Whitaker, was arrested at New York City on June 27, 1932 and in May, 1933 he and Means were tried jointly at Washington, D. C. under an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud Mrs. McLean of \$35,000. Both were convicted and sentenced on May 26, 1933 to serve two years each in a Federal penitentiary.

As a defense in the trial of himself and Whitaker in May, 1933, Means took the witness stand and testified that he had seen the Lindbergh baby at Aiken, South Carolina, on March 8, 1932 (in later statements he does not so claim) and that he knew the identity of the kidnapers. He identified them as Wellington Henderson, head of the Communist Third Internationale in this country (officials of the Communist Party have stated that no such person was ever connected with their organization); one Irving Fenton, whom he claimed to have met in the Atlanta Penitentiary; Max Hassell, and Max Greenberg, the latter two being well known liquor operators. Means testified further that the ransom money paid in the Lindbergh case by Dr. Condon was in the safety deposit box of Max Hassell in the Elizabethport Banking Company at Elizabeth, N.J. together with the \$100,000 given to him by Mrs. McLean. Means further testified that Whitaker was an innocent party to the whole transaction, and knew nothing as to the identity of the kidnapers.

He further testified that he had information that the baby found dead near Hopewell was not the real Lindbergh baby but a "plant;" that the real baby was alive in Juarez, Mexico. Whitaker did not take the witness stand; he had orally admitted, however, after his arrest, that "he was an accomplice of Means and that the whole affair was manufactured by Means."

On May 13, 1933 the contents of the safety deposit box of Max Hassell at the Elizabethport Banking Company, Elizabeth, N. J. were examined by Agents of the New York Division office (the box had previously been opened on April 23, 1933). It was found to contain currency totalling \$214,500. in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, and \$5000 bills, practically all of them unused bills. As previously shown in this report, the \$50,000 ransom money paid by Dr. Condon consisted of \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. It is obvious, therefore, that the ransom money was not included in the funds found in the safety deposit box, and that Means' statement in this regard is untrue. Means had also claimed that the \$100,000 given to him by Mrs. McLean was in this safety deposit box, and this statement was also found to be untrue inasmuch as the money given to him by Mrs. McLean was composed of \$90,000 in \$20 bills and \$10,000 in \$100 bills, all of which was old money. A thorough examination of all papers found in the safety deposit box failed to show any connection between Max Hassell and the Lindbergh kidnaping or anything which would indicate that Hassell was holding money for Means, Mrs. McLean, Colonel Lindbergh, or any of the principals in the case.

After the arrest of Means, a whole year had elapsed during which period he came forward with no information regarding the instant case other than his testimony at the trials as above indicated. On April 12, 1933 Max Hassell and Max Greenberg, well known liquor operators associated with Irving Wexler, better known as Waxey Gordon, had been shot and killed at the Elizabeth-Carteret Hotel, their headquarters, Elizabeth, N.J. It was shortly after this murder, widely published in the newspapers, that Means and Whitaker were tried in connection with the \$35,000 fraud, and Means seized his opportunity to lay the crime at the feet of two dead men. By letter dated May 25, 1933, addressed to his attorney, B. Mercer Hartman, Washington, D.C. Means repeated the story told at his trial that the two men who were directly responsible for the kidnaping were Max Hassell and Max Greenberg. Means alleged that these two individuals planned the whole thing and executed it through their agents, James Feldman alias Irving Fenton, and Wellington Henderson, and that Mrs. McLean's \$100,000 had been given to Max Hassell by Feldman. Means alleged that Hassell placed this money, together with the \$50,000 paid by Dr. Condon, in a safety deposit box at the Elizabethport Banking Company, Elizabeth, N.J. In addition to the publicity concerning the shooting of Hassell and Greenberg, there was also considerable publicity, prior to Means' statement and testimony, concerning the safety deposit box in question.

Means claimed that he mentioned Hassell and Greenberg to his attorney, Mr. Hartman, prior to the death of these individuals and that he had informed Hartman that Mrs. McLean's \$100,000 was invested in Hassell's whiskey syndicate. After receipt of the letter from Means containing the above information, Hartman executed an affidavit tending to corroborate the information furnished by Means. The affidavit states that Hassell and Greenberg were mentioned by Means as the persons behind the kidnaping prior to April 12, 1933 the date of the murder. Hartman also alleged in this affidavit that an individual who claimed to be Hassell contacted him several times prior to April 12, 1933. In another affidavit Hartman alleged that he had been visited in Means' behalf by an individual who identified himself as James Feldman.

Under date of May 27, 1933 Gaston Means wrote another letter to his attorney, Hartman, elaborating on the first letter, and stating that the baby was killed from a fall. He went on to state that Mrs. McLean's \$100,000 was to have been returned to her on May 15, 1932, but that he (Means) was arrested prior to that date and consequently he was unable to get the money. Means indicates that he, nevertheless, made arrangements at a later date to have Hassell or one of his agents return the money to Mrs. McLean; however, about the time the money was to be turned over, Hassell was murdered. As corroboration for his statements in this regard, Means attached the affidavit of a fellow prisoner at the United States Northeastern Penitentiary, one John Damann alias Henry Logemann, who alleged in his affidavit that he had known Hassell and Means for a long time and that several days before the murder, Hassell told him that the money he had in his safety deposit box at the Elizabethport Banking Company belonged to Charles A. Lindbergh, Mrs. McLean and Gaston Means, and was to have been returned to Means on May 15, 1932; however, that the arrest of Means prevented this.

Logemann was interviewed at the United States Northeastern Penitentiary by a Division Special Agent, at which time he recanted the affidavit in question and stated that the affidavit and statement were in reality written by Gaston Means at whose solicitation Logemann signed them. Logemann stated that Means wanted to use the statements in connection with an appeal he was taking on his conviction, and promised to pay him (Logemann) \$50,000 cash if he would testify to the contents of the statements at a new trial Means anticipated would be granted him by the Court of Appeals. Logemann further stated that he told Means he was a personal friend

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of Waxey Gordon and served as a body guard to Max Hassell and Max Greenberg, and that as a result of the information furnished to him (Logemann) and some newspaper articles, Means prepared various statements and affidavits. Logemann further stated that Means had revealed to him that he knows no such individuals as Wellington Henderson and James Feldman, these names being purely imaginary on his part. Logemann further stated that after his release the scheme was for him to get in touch with Afton Means, a brother of Gaston, after which the two of them would proceed to the spot in North Carolina where McLean's \$100,000 is said to be buried intact. Logemann further advised that during their conversations, Means frequently told him about two brothers named Jack and Robert Bennet, who operate a speakeasy in New York City; that Means decided to mention these individuals, as well as one Robert Hudson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in his statement. According to Logemann, the last named individuals actually do exist.

Summarizing the various statements, affidavits and letters which have emanated from Gaston Means, it appears that he names the following individuals as being involved in the Lindbergh kidnaping:

- Wellington Henderson with aliases: John Henderson, William Walton, James Henderson, Harry Wellington, Henderson Wellington, John Alexander, John Cowen. Characterized by Means as the "brains behind the crime" and with Max Hassell "engineered the kidnaping."
- James Feldman alias Irving Fenton - characterized as an agent for Max Hassell and Henderson.
- Max Hassell alias Mendel Cassell - "brains behind kidnaping"; engineered whole thing.
- Max Greenberg - partner of Hassell; helped engineer crime.
- Robert Hudson - the actual kidnaper.
- Jack and Bobby Burns Bennet (brothers) - Employers of Robert Hudson and also involved.

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Violet Sharpe - Maid in Morrow home; furnished "inside information" to her friend, Wellington Henderson.

Mike Keller - part not described.

An unidentified man - said to have been an employee or caretaker at the Lindbergh home, Hopewell, allegedly furnished inside information to Robert Hudson.

A nephew or relative of Dr. Condon - Through virtue of his relationship to Dr. Condon obtained "inside information" as to negotiations, etc. and kept the other informed. Alleged to make headquarters with Bennett brothers.

A number of other individuals - "names of some known personally to Gaston Means; names of others not known."

Elizabeth-Carteret Hotel, Elizabeth, N.J. - allegedly kidnapers headquarters.

The files of the Division reflect the following criminal records of Gaston B. Means and Norman T. Whitaker in addition to the instant matter:

Gaston B. Means as #20103 received at the U.S. Penitentiary Atlanta, Georgia, May 22, 1925, from the Southern District of New York, Crime - Conspiracy and Violation of the National Prohibition Act; sentence 2 years, \$10,000 fine.

The records of the Department show that Means, together with Elmer Jarnecko, was convicted in the Southern District of New York on July 1, 1924 for Conspiracy to Violate the National Prohibition Act in connection with withdrawal of liquor on fraudulent permits, and sentenced July 2, 1924 to serve two years in the Penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

The Department records further show that on January 30, 1925, Means and James D. Felder were convicted in the Southern District of New York for Conspiracy to Bribe a Federal Officer, Means being sentenced to serve two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000, said imprisonment to run consecutively to the two years imposed in the previous case.

It also should be borne in mind that Means was tried and acquitted of murder of Maude King in North Carolina about twelve years ago. In addition, he was charged in 1932 with disorderly conduct at Bethesda, Maryland, in connection with a drunken brawl between himself and his wife at their Chevy Chase home; also, on May 12, 1932 he was arrested by Traffic Officer H. H. Martman at 14th and F Streets, N. W. for assault committed on Lee Somers, reporter for the Washington Times, and imprisoned at #1 Precinct Station. Here he was charged in Docket Entry #437 with disorderly conduct, in Docket #2156 with assault on Lee Somers, and in Docket #2157 with being drunk. He deposited \$65.00 collateral on these charges for his appearance in Police Court on the morning of May 13th at 9:30 A.M. He failed to appear and the collateral was forfeited.

Norman Whitaker, #21164, received U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, May 10, 1924, from Los Angeles, California, crime Dyer Act; sentence 2 years.

As Norman P. Whitaker, #1273, arrested St. Petersburg Florida, P. D., December 17, 1929, charge investigation; pending.

As Norman F. Whitaker, #133, arrested Pleasantville, N.J., December 4, 1930, charge malicious fraud; disposition not given.

Whitaker also received a three year sentence in Federal Court, Florida, in 1933 for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. This conviction he appealed to the Supreme Court, which court however affirmed the conviction on October 9, 1933.

Further reference to Demann alias Logemann, the Bennet brothers and Robert Hudson is made in the section of this report entitled "Subjects and Suspects."

JAMES OSCAR FARRELL alias HARRY DAVIS

Under date of July 20, 1933 Mr. Joseph B. Connolly, General Manager of the King Feature Syndicate, and affiliated with the Hearst newspapers referred to this office two reporters who had recently received information from one James Oscar Farrell, an ex-convict, to the effect that he possessed knowledge concerning the identity of the perpetrators of the instant kidnaping, and that he (Farrell) had a part therein.

James Oscar Farrell was interviewed by then Special Agent J.J. Manning, of the New York office. Farrell at that time resided with his wife and three children at 315 East 75th Street, New York City. His personal history as developed by this interview and subsequent investigation established that he was born at Philadelphia, Pa. October 5, 1886; that he married while residing in that section of the country, subsequently divorced his wife and migrated to the Pacific Coast. While there he enlisted in the United States Army under the name of Harry Davis, and during the course of the latter service, spent several years in the Philippines. While in the Philippines, Farrell hoaxed the Secret Service there into paying him a salary for several months while they investigated allegations made by Farrell re Narcotic law violations by prominent officials, subsequently proved unfounded. Farrell returned from the Philippines to San Francisco March 19, 1934 and shortly thereafter deserted from the army. He was arrested at San Francisco, Calif. June 12, 1914; charge, robbery; sentence, six years San Quentin Prison, California; paroled October 10, 1917 and discharged from parole a year later. Prior to his arrest on the robbery charge Farrell was connected with the Connecticut State Board of Pharmacy as a Narcotic undercover informant. Farrell has been a Narcotic addict for many years. At the present time he claims to have cured himself of this addiction but this statement is seriously questioned by agents who have interviewed him.

At the time of his first interview, Farrell stated that he, together with one Billy Burke alias Hughie Hughes, a former cell mate at San Quentin Prison, California; Kitty Murphy, a paramour of Burke; one Farrington, alias Morgan Wellington; Hoppy Joe DeLong; Swede Henderson alias Swede Anderson; Patty McGuire; Louise Dubois and Pauline Dubois; Violet Sharpe; Elizabeth Morrow and Ollie Whateley, participated in the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. and subsequent extortion of \$50,000 from Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

Farrell stated that the actual kidnaping was perpetrated by Billy Burke; Hoppy DeLong and the two Dubois sisters, Louise and Pauline while he, Farrell, waited in an automobile on a nearby road; that the kidnaped baby was brought to this automobile and that he, with the kidnapers and the baby, drove to Phila., Pa. and thence to Becket, Mass. where they secreted themselves in a bungalow at Camp Gaylock; Farrell further stated that he was the unknown man who handed Dr. J. F. Condon the ransom letter designating point ransom was to be paid.

Under date of December 22, 1933 Farrell was reinterviewed by former Special Agent J.J. Manning and Special Agent E. Sundberg of the New York office at which time Farrell admitted that the story related to Agent Manning during interview set out in Agent Manning's report, 8/7/33, was untrue in every respect, stating that the reason he told this untruthful story on that occasion was that he was taking a dope cure and was in a very nervous condition, and that certain unnamed individuals had persuaded him to tell this story. In a subsequent conversation with Special Agent T. H. Sisk he also repudiated his first statement.

Farrell subsequently wrote to Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean at Washington, D.C. advising her that he was in possession of information concerning the identity of the kidnapers and the present whereabouts of the Lindbergh baby, claiming that the latter was still alive, his obvious purpose being to swindle Mrs. McLean which is indicated by a conversation had by Farrell with Special Agent T. H. Sisk wherein he inquired as to whether he was guilty of extortion for accepting money from Mrs. McLean. He managed to interest Mrs. McLean in this story and was invited by her to come to Washington, D.C. and communicate the information in his possession to Division Director J. Edgar Hoover. Farrell demurred to the proposed interview with Mr. Hoover but on January 13, 1934 he visited Mrs. McLean at Washington, D.C. (A verbatim report of this interview was secured). On October 12, 1934 he furnished the Division and Mrs. McLean with a statement very similar in outline to the statement previously made by him to Manning. However, in this latter statement Farrell lists those participating in the kidnaping as Billy Burke; John Barbu; Kitty Murphy and Catherine Morrissey assisted by Olly Whateley and Violet Sharpe. In the latter statement Farrell claims that he was not with the others at the time of the actual kidnaping.

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James Oscar Farrell, with alias

The recent statement also differs from the statement furnished Manning in that Farrell now states that he cut the hair of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. at Camp Graylock, near Becket, Mass. seven days after the kidnapping, whereas, in his original statement he claimed he cut the hair of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. at the bawdy house operated by one "Big Mama" near 1320 Green St., Philadelphia, under date of March 2, 1932. In the recent statement, Farrell claims that under date of April 3, 1932 he personally handed Dr. John F. Condon the note instructing Condon where and how to deliver the ransom money. This is obviously untrue inasmuch as it has been definitely established that the eleventh ransom note from the kidnapers was delivered to Dr. Condon at his home by an unidentified taxi driver and that this note instructed Condon to proceed to Bergen's Greenhouse where the twelfth ransom note would be found under a stone. It was this latter note that contained directions as to the place where the ransom money was to be delivered to the representative of the kidnapers.

Other misrepresentations and questionable statements have been made to Mrs. McLean by Farrell, (1) That the baby is still alive whereas the body found near Mt. Rose, N.J. has been positively identified by Colonel C. A. Lindbergh and Betty Gow as being the body of C. A. Lindbergh, Jr.; (2) That Billy Burke occupied the same cell with Farrell at San Quentin Prison, California, whereas prison records do not reflect Burke ever incarcerated at said prison; and (3) That the edges of the ransom note paper were perforated whereas in fact they were not. Other representations by Farrell are presently under investigation.

Farrell is described by Division Agents who have interviewed him as being

Age	49 years
Height	5'6"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Slight
Hair	Dark brown, grey at temples
Eyes	Blue (very shifty)
Complexion	Ruddy
Eyeglasses	Worn occasionally
Scars	1/2" scar lower center of forehead
Marks	Tattoo Butterfly left wrist

MISS BETTY JANE GUTHRIE (Informant)

(Re: Reginald Fontaine DeMere Lemon with aliases

On November 16, 1933, Miss Betty Jane Guthrie of 1272 Tabor Court, Brooklyn, N.Y., was interviewed at the Division with reference to information she desired to impart relative to the Lindbergh case.

Miss Guthrie advised that she is convinced that one R.F.D. Lemon or Lekon, Vice President of the Lava Cap Gold Mining Corp., "was connected with the kidnaping of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr." and "was the brains behind this kidnaping and extortion." It developed that Miss Guthrie was at one time employed by Lemon as his secretary; later was associated with him in the sale of gold mine securities, and presently is affiliated with a group of stockholders engaged in combating Lemon's control of the Lava Cap Gold Mining Corporation.

Miss Guthrie gave the following reasons for suspecting Lemon:

- 1 - Immediately prior to the kidnaping and payment of ransom, Lemon was in desperate need of \$50,000, whereas at present he exhibits many evidences of prosperity, maintaining two apartments, one for his wife and family and another for his paramour.
- 2 - During the early part of February, 1932, Lemon pretended to leave New York for Grass Valley, Calif. when, as a matter of fact, he remained in the vicinity of New York until some time in March, 1932; that though reported to be in California, she observed Lemon in a telephone booth at Grand Central Station, New York, on the morning of March 2, 1932; that Lemon was in New York from March 18, 1932, through the greater part of April, 1932; that on April 4, 1932 she observed Lemon standing under the Bronx River Parkway Bridge at a point between Tuckahoe and Crestwood, New York. Miss Guthrie attaches significance to this inasmuch as newspapers reported that Dr. J. F. Condon contacted a woman representative of the kidnap gang at Tuckahoe, New York, during the ransom negotiations.

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- 3 - Lemon had been acting suspiciously since the kidnaping and is believed to have a safe deposit box in a New York bank. Miss Guthrie intimates that the ransom money is secreted in this safe deposit box.
- 4 - Lemon is the type of man capable of committing such a crime, possessing unusual intelligence and being absolutely ruthless and without scruples. It appears that he was indicted for mail fraud in Arkansas in the year 1908, but was never brought to trial.
- 5 - Lemon had a number of cardboard boxes in his desk, and Miss Guthrie believes that from these he may have obtained the idea of having the ransom money placed in a box.
- 6 - That letter of introduction possessed by him purporting to have been signed by Governor Rolph and Secretary of State Jordan, both of California, were actually forgeries, and were obtained by him to establish an alibi as to his whereabouts on March 1, 1932.

Miss Guthrie suggested that Reginald Fontaine DeMore Lemon may have been assisted in the kidnaping and extortion by his son, Reginald Dean Lemon, and the latter's intimate, one Vincent Jordan. She believes that Lemon was the actual kidnaper.

Miss Guthrie furnished the New York Office with specimens of handwriting of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fontaine DeMore Lemon and of Virg Wakeley, alleged paramour of Lemon. These specimens were examined at the Division's Laboratory, and the report of said examination states definitely that "none of these handwriting specimens is identical with that on the Lindbergh extortion letter."

Miss Guthrie via telephone and in person has communicated with the New York Office on numerous occasions inquiring as to the progress of investigation concerning Lemon's participation in this kidnaping, offering suggestions relative to leads to be developed, stressing the necessity of determining if Lemon, his family or associates, have a safe deposit box in any of the New York banks. In this latter connection, Miss Guthrie previously advised that it is the intention of her attorney, Nickerson, to attach Lemon's safe deposit box, if located, in connection with the civil suit and judgment.

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On several occasions, Miss Guthrie called the New York Office and advised that Lemon was about to make deposits at the Chase National Bank to the account of the Lava Cap Gold Mining Corporation and that he probably was using the account to dispose of the Lindbergh ransom bills. Inquiry at the Chase National Bank established that the various deposits were made up entirely of cash.

During various interviews, Miss Guthrie has advised Division Agents that she is in daily fear of bodily harm from Reginald Fontaine DeMere Lemon; the latter has frequently threatened to throw acid in her face and other "get her"; that he has followed her on numerous occasions and that he desires to harm her in order to avenge himself on her because of the trouble she has caused him in opposing his control of the Lava Cap Gold Mining Corporation. She stated that the police do not possess sufficient intellect to "get him" in the Lindbergh case, that "the thing is too big for them", which is why she has referred her information to the government.

During the numerous interviews with Miss Guthrie, she has asserted that both Reginald Fontaine DeMere Lemon and his son were the perpetrators of the "Collings murder"; that young Lemon has recently engaged in hold-ups in New York City and that she believes the elder Lemon is in possession of \$60,000 of the money paid to secure the release of Edward G. Bremer. In connection with this latter statement, Miss Guthrie claims that she is not prepared to present to state how she links Lemon to the Bremer case, advising that in her opinion, it was up to this Division to find out in what way Lemon is implicated in this particular case. Miss Guthrie also advised that she believes Lemon is presently planning another kidnaping, to be a sort of sequel to the Lindbergh case. She suggests that the Division keep Lemon under constant surveillance in connection with his kidnaping activities.

It has been ascertained that Miss Guthrie has communicated her suspicions of Lemon as the perpetrator of the Lindbergh kidnaping to the New Jersey State Police; New York City Police; James M. Phelan, law partner of Colonel Henry Breckinridge, attorney for Colonel Lindbergh; to the District Attorney of New York County, Manhattan, New York, and to Mr. Robert W. Whoolley, a Washington, D.C. attorney, who she states is a close personal friend of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. She stated that she expects to see Colonel Henry Breckinridge shortly about Lemon for the purpose of ascertaining "certain facts about the kidnaping. She has also stated that she has an entree to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and contemplates putting before her the facts showing Lemon's implication in the Lindbergh case. Recently, Miss Guthrie signified her intention of reporting Lemon to the Federal Securities Corporation, the U.S. Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Postoffice Department, for income tax evasion and

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mail fraud. Representatives of the above mentioned police departments and Mr. Phelan advised that after listening to Miss Guthrie's story they viewed her as a "crank informant" and made no effort to investigate her claims.

On one occasion during Lemon's absence from his apartment, Miss Guthrie persuaded detectives of the New York Police Department to search his trunks for Lindbergh ransom money. However, no such money was discovered. She has also suggested that the New York Division Office make arrangements to open the safe of one of Lemon's business associates, stating that the Lindbergh ransom money may be in it.

Investigation by the San Francisco Division Office has established that R.F.D. Lemon of New York City registered at the National Hotel, Nevada City, California, February 22, 1932 and checked out on February 28, 1932; that he registered at the Stewart Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., February 29, 1932 and checked out March 1, 1932; that he reregistered at the National Hotel, Nevada City, California, March 2, 1932 and checked out March 14, 1932. The records of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., reflect that Lemon registered in March 14, 1932 and out March 15, 1932. Photostatic copies of the register of the National Hotel, Nevada City, California, for February 22, and March 2, 1932 contain the registration of R.F.D. Lemon, New York City. The Division Laboratory is being furnished these photostats and requested to advise if the registrations referred to are in the handwriting of Lemon.

The San Francisco Office also established that the letters of introduction from Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of the State of California, and from Governor Rolph of California, in possession of Lemon, were authentic and not forgeries as alleged by Miss Guthrie.

On February 14, 1934, Miss Guthrie appeared at the New York Division Office and stated that she is taking a business trip to the Pacific Coast shortly, in connection with the Lava Cap Gold Mining Corporation, and that while there she expects to obtain further information showing Lemon's guilt in the Lindbergh case and will report it to the San Francisco Division Office.

Description of Reginald Fontaine DeMere Lemon, alias Lemon
alias DeMere, alias Fontaine, alias Abbott, alias Wakeley:

Age: 62; appears younger.
Height: 5'11-1/2"
Weight: 190 lbs.
Build: Powerful.
Hair: Black, tinged with gray.
Eyes: Green, very round.
Complexion: Medium, smooth shaven
Peculiarities: Very broad shouldered; distinctive crow's
feet around eyes; shaggy black eyebrows
deep furrows radiating from lower nose
through cheeks.
Marks & Scars: 1-1/2" scar left side of chin.
1/2" scar over left eyebrow.
Eyeglasses: Wears eyeglasses when reading.
Race: White.
Nationality: American; born U.S.
Marital status: Married; 2 children - Reginald Dean, 28
years; Irene E., 34 years.
Occupation: Vice president and director, Lava Cap
Gold Mining Corp.
Photograph: In possession of New York Office.
Criminal Record: Indicted 1/26/07, U.S. District Court,
Fort Smith, Ark., charge - accepting de-
posits after knowledge of insolvency in
connection with failure of Southern Bank
& Trust Co.; convicted 7/2/07; sentenced
to 17 months U.S. Penitentiary, Leaven-
worth, and assessed fine of \$500. Ap-
pealed and granted new trial 11/25/08;
subsequently continued; never retried.

Name: Reginald Dean Lemon
Age: 28 years; born U.S.
Height: 5'8"
Weight: 130 lbs.
Build: Slender
Hair: Curly, brown.
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair.
Nationality: American.
Eyeglasses: None.
Occupation: None.
Residence: Apt. 2F, 644 Riverside Drive, New York
City.
Criminal Record: Unknown.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

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